THE Bombay Gazette AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,568. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1863. Annual Subscription in advance....RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

Annual Subscription, Rupees 10, payable in advance.
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Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to the Editor, Fort, Bombay. Letters for the publisher, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press* should be addressed to the Manager, 39, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

PASSAGE TO LONDON.

TO SAIL 15TH MAY.—The A 1 Clipper Ship PRINCE CONSORT, 1235 Tons, J. AITCHISON, Commander. This Ship belongs to the BLACK BALL Australian Line of London Packets, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers. Apply to Captain AITCHISON, or to LAWRENCE & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

To Sail about 10th May.

THE Splendid fast-sailing British Ship EXCELSIOR A. 1. 9 years, 682 Tons Register, WM. SANDERSON, Commander. This ship will be found a first rate Conveyance for Passengers.

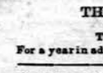
For Passage apply to
Bombay, 21st April 1863. WM. NICOL & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE Barque ASTEROID, 472 Tons T. S. GARDENER, Master, will sail with quick despatch. For Freight or Passage apply to the undersigned.

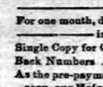
HERJEE AURUT, Agent.
Musjeed Bunder, Bombay, 28th April 1863.

FOR CALCUTTA.



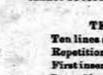
THE fine fast new Teak-built Clipper Ship ALLUM GHIER, of 900 Tons, G. HENDERSON, Commander, will sail on or about 10th instant. For Freight or Passage apply to HADJEE ABDOOLLA NOORMAHOMED, at Musjeed Bunder, in Bombay Green.
Bombay, 28th April 1263.

FOR KURRACHEE.



THE fine fast new Teak-built Ship JUDDEL MAMNON, of 370 Tons, J. G. GRANT, Commander. For Freight or Passage apply to ADUM ALLY SULTANALLY, Bora Bazar, Fort.
Bombay, 28th April 1863.

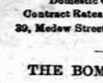
DIVING APPARATUS.



C. E. HEINKE, SUBMARINE ENGINEER, 79, Great Portland-street London, begs to call the attention of Shipowners, Merchants, Captains, &c. &c. to the important Improvements made by him in the SUBMARINE HELMET, DRESS, and APPARATUS, which enables a Diver to remain under water for the Recovery of Property from Wrecks, Making and Repairing Foundations of Harbours and Bridges, and also for PEARL and SPONGE DIVING.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)



THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately on arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 2 days 6 hours to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £16; *second-class* £11; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O Co., *first-class £7, second-class £3 10s.*; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

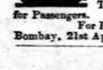
A. H. BUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE!

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-ports viséed for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE AND THE PERSIAN GULF.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited.) Screw Steamer CORINGA, 1,760 Tons and 160 H. P.) FREDERICK BLACKMORE, Commander, will be despatched with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo for Kurrachee, Muscat, Gundel, Bushire, and Bussorah, twelve hours after arrival of the Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast sailing first-class Steamship VICTORIA. G. AHMED, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; the Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 2nd May, at 12 A.M. positively.

For Freight and Passage apply to NASER NUSSERWANJEE & Co., Bazar Gate Street, Fort, opposite to Motishaw's house.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TELEGRAPH, Captain J. SHEPHERD, will be despatched to Surat on MONDAY, the 4th instant, at 4 P.M.

For first-class Passage, apply to Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co., below Messrs. LECKIE & Co., Rampart Row.

For Deck Passage and Freight apply to the Manager at the Steamer's office, Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 1st May 1863.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast-sailing first-class Steamship, MANCHESTER, C. W. McDONALD, Commander, was lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, will leave for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 2nd May at noon.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office, No. 60, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, near Thacker Jewraj Baloo.

DWARKADASS UDHOVJEE, Secretary.
Bombay, 1st May 1863.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast-sailing Screw Steamer TAPTER, THOMAS ELLIS, Commander, recently arrived from England, has very superior accommodation for first-class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 4th Instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PHLOX, C. PUDDICOMBE, Commander, will start for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 2nd May, at noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to JAVERCHUND ATMARAM.
Bombay, 1st May 1863.

Notices.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Africana*, from London, are requested to send Boats to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at their expense and risk, and he will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

T. K. HATFIELD, Master.
At Cursetjee Pallonjee & Co. Dubash.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Forganhall*, J. Guthrie, Master, from Liverpool, are hereby requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned.

The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has once left the ship's side.

All landing orders accompanied by Bills of Lading must be sent to us for countersignature.

J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.,
Agents for Captain Guthrie.

NOTICE.—I have this day admitted Mr. S. H. DAVID, a Partner with me, the business will, on and after this date, be carried on under the name and style of N. J. ABRAHAM & Co.

N. J. ABRAHAM.
Bombay, 29th April 1863.

NOTICE.—The Firm of McCORMICK & Co., has been dissolved. The business will in future be carried on solely by D. A. McCORMICK, to whom all communications are to be addressed.

NOTICE.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES FETE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES' FETE will be received by the Bank of Bombay, and such Gentlemen as have already Subscribed towards it are requested to pay the amount of their Subscriptions into the Bank of Bombay as soon as practicable.

VENAYECKROW JUGONNATHJEE Secretary.
Bombay, 20th April 1863.

NOTICE

SATYABHAMABAI (Messrs. VENAYAK MOROJI) & Co., Pawnbrokers, General Contractors, and Merchants. VENAYAK MOROJI, Manager.
Bombay, 23rd April 1863.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—The Executive Engineer Surat and Broach, is prepared to receive, up to the 15th May, Tenders for the repairs of all Public Buildings and other works in the Surat and Broach Collectorates; schedules showing the probable quantity of work to be done, can be obtained on application at the Executive Engineer's Office in the Ditch Bunder at Surat.

Executive Engineer's Office, Surat, 13th April 1863.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the Notification of His Excellency the Governor, directing that FRIDAY the 1st proximo be observed as a General Holiday, in commemoration of the MARRIAGE OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, the undermentioned Establishments will be closed on that day.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation.
R. MACNEIL, Agent, Bombay.
For the Agra, and United Service Bank, Limited.
H. B. MACULLOCH, Manager.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,
R. D. PEEBLES, Acting Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,
A. MORRISON, Agent.
For the Central Bank of Western India,
EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager, Bombay.
For the Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan, Limited,
R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agency of the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 23rd April 1863.

SYKES & Co.—COMMISSION AND GENERAL MERCHANTS—Beg to intimate that they have opened a place in the Fort for the sale of General Merchandise and every description of Photographic Material.

Now on sale a number of beautiful specimens of stained Glassware, engraved with views of India, Native Costumes, &c., from Photographs taken here.

Hummum Street, 25th April 1863.

BRITISH HOTEL.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Proprietors of the late "British Hotel" having closed their business, take this opportunity respectfully to offer their grateful acknowledgments to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, and Outstations, for the kind support and patronage bestowed upon them for the time they conducted their late Establishment, and at the same time to solicit the favor, that such of their supporters as have bills still left unsettled with them will oblige them with an early remittance to enable them to finally close the accounts.

PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co.
British Hotel, Lane, Fort, 1st Dec. 1862.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—The East Indian Railway Company having nearly completed the work for which their River Transport Flotilla was constructed, are prepared to accept Tenders for all or any portion of the same. It consists of eight Steamers built and engined by the firm of Messrs. Robt. Stephenson & Co., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne,—of Five Steamers built or purchased in India—of Eight Iron Barges, built in England by Messrs Robt. Stephenson & Co., and Messrs. Vernon & Co., and of a large number of River Sailing Boats built or purchased both in England and India.

Full particulars may be obtained of, and Tenders for the whole or any part, will be received up to the 1st May, 1863, by EDWARD PALMER, Esq., the Company's Agent at Calcutta, who is empowered to accept from time to time such tenders as may be considered satisfactory.

D. I. NOAD, Secretary.
Alderman's Walk, New Broad Street, E.C.,
London, 17th November, 1862.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, of Books, (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer.
Captain —TURNER, Secretary.

Books, etc., for Sale.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette*. Price Two Rupees.
Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.

TWELVE VIEWS OF MATHERAN from Collodion negatives, by HENRY HINTON.—Mr. HINTON respectfully directs attention to his seven series of Photographic Views already published and extensively patronized. These series consist of the following subjects, viz:—Cave Temples of Elephanta and Karlee—interior and exterior; the Ruins of Beejapoor; Mahabuleshwar and its Scenery; Temples and Palaces of the Deccan; Cantonment of Poona; Views of Khandalla and Bombay. The Bombay series contains nearly one hundred photographs. Specimen port-folios, sent on application.

Parell Road, Byculla.

INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY AND RECEIPT BOOK. Fifth Edition Revised, comprising numerous Directions for Plain Wholesome Cookery both Oriental and English; with much miscellaneous matter, answering for all general purposes of reference connected with Household Affairs likely to be immediately required by Families, Messes, and Private Individuals, residing at the Presidencies or outstations by the Author of "Manual of Gardening for Western India." Price, Post Free, Rs. 10-4
Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

THE SCIENCE of LIFE; or, How to Live, and What to Live For; Explanatory of the Mysteries of Man's Existence, and the various Phenomena of life. With Instructions for securing Health and Strength, and Remarks on the Treatment of Disorders incidental to Sedentary Life. By a PHYSICIAN of TWENTY YEAR'S PRACTICE. Just published, price one Rupee, New Edition, by post.*

Contents: The Physical Education of Early Life—The Art of Prolonging Life—The Theory of Digestion—The Stomach and its Difficulties—The Cultivation of the Affections, and the Regulation of the Passions—Nervous Disorders, etc.

London, Mann, 39 Cornhill; Bombay, Messrs. C. and J. Hormusjee, Apollo Street.

* Bill in price by post.

SELF-PRESERVATION.—An Essay on Nervous and Physical Debility, whether arising from excesses, accident, or climate; with Practical Observations on a safe and successful Mode of Treatment. By Samuel LeMert, M.D., 37 Bedford Square, London, Doctor of Medicine, of the University of Erlangen, Honorary Member of the London Hospital Medical Society, Licentiate of Apothecaries' Hall, London, &c. &c. Just published, price One Rupee, with numerous Cases and Engravings.

Patients residing in India can be treated by correspondence. The work may be had in Bombay, of Messrs. C. and J. Hormusjee, Apollo street; in Calcutta of Baboo K. M. Day, 10, Hare Street, and in Madras, of Pharoah & Co., *Athenæum* Press; or it will be forwarded by the Author direct from England, on receipt of 1½ Rupees in Indian postage stamps.

Notices.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Sealed Tenders will be received at the Indian Naval Storekeeper's Office, until the 26th day of July next, for the purchase of the following Vessels of Her Majesty's Indian Navy, viz:—

Receiving Ship *Ajdaha*,
Steamer *Semiramis*,
Steamer *Berenice*,
Schooner *Constance*.
Schooner *Mahi*.

with Masts, Yards, Standing and Running, Rigging, Anchors, Chains Cables, &c.

ALSO,

4 Pairs of Engines for Gun Boats 80 Horse power, each pair fitted with 3 Tubular Boilers, propeller shafts and other appurtenances. These Engines are by Robert Napier, of Glasgow, and are of excellent finish.

The Receiving Ship *Ajdaha* is of 1,440 tons burthen, built in England in 1846, Copper and Iron fastened and Coppered. She has been decked with Teak.

The Paddle Steamer *Berenice*, is of Teak, having been rebuilt in Bombay in 1849, burthen 664 tons, Coppered and Copper fastened. The Engines are by ROBERT NAPIER of Glasgow, of 230 nominal Horse Power, Side Lever Principle, fitted with Tubular Boilers. This Vessel has stowage for 16 days coal, and a complete condensing apparatus for making fresh water.

The Paddle Steamer *Semiramis*, is of Teak, she was built in Bombay in 1842, and she was thoroughly repaired in 1861, burthen 960 tons, with Engines, Boilers, &c. complete; Coppered and Copper fastened. The Engines are by GEORGE FORRESTER of Liverpool, of 300 nominal Horse Power, Side Lever Principle, fitted with Copper Boilers (weighing about 75 Tons more or less) she is fitted with a fresh water condensing apparatus, and has stowage for 20 days coal. The whole Machinery is in good working order.

The Schooner *Constance* is 185 Tons burthen, Schooner *Mahi* of 161 Tons burthen. These Vessels were built in the Bombay Dock Yard in 1838, of the best Malabar Teak, Coppered and Copper-fastened, and their Hulls are in good repair and sound condition.

A Deposit of 10 per cent. of the amount tendered is to be sent with the Tender, and good security given by the Tenderer for the payment of the remaining amount, which must be paid within 20 days from the day the offer is accepted by Government, or the Deposit will be forfeited, and the Vessels and Engines resold at the risk and loss of the Tenderer.

A list of the Duplicate Machinery belonging to the above Vessels, can be seen on application at the Indian Naval Storekeeper's Office, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sundays excepted, and where any further particulars will be furnished.

The Vessels are now lying in the Harbour, where they can be inspected at any time on application, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sundays excepted.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

The Tenderer will be liable to pay such amount of Town duties as may be demanded by the Commissioner of Customs.

J. MULLALLY,
Officiating Indian Naval Storekeeper.
Bombay, I. N. Storekeeper's Office, 23rd April 1863.

B. H. COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).—FIFTH CALL OF THE THIRD ISSUE.—Notice is hereby given, that Shareholders of this Company are required to pay a FIFTH CALL of Rupees 1,000 per Share on the Third Issue in the Commercial Bank of India, within 21 days from the date hereof, where the usual receipts will be granted for the same.

By Order.
Bombay, 25th April 1863.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—The Directors having made a Tenth Call, the Shareholders of the above Company are requested to pay in at the Office of the Company, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 20th May next, Rupees 100 per Share.

Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls paid within one month after that date; after the expiration of that period the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Board of Directors,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Secretary.
Bombay, 16th April 1863.

ALBERT, MEDICAL, and FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—EXTENSION OF DAYS OF GRACE.—From henceforth *thirty days of Grace* will be allowed for payment of Yearly and Half-yearly Premiums, and fifteen days for Quarterly and Monthly payments.

Should death occur during the currency of these days and before payment of the Premium due, the Policy will be held valid and effectual, and the Premium be deducted from the sum assured.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. H. BOGOURNE, Secretary.
Bombay, 1st January 1863.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

F. BORSINI, CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, AND JEWELLER, begs to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has removed his Establishment to No. 38, Medow Street, Fort, next door to the shop of the late firm of Peat & Co., Saddlers, where he invites an inspection of a newly arrived assortment of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, and Jewellery, made by the best London and Geneva makers.

N.B.—Chronometers repaired, cleaned, and accurately rated.

Watches of every description repaired and cleaned properly, so as to ensure time-keeping.

CHARGES MODERATE.
Bombay, 1st April 1863.

COTTON CLEANING AND PRESSING MACHINE AGENCY.
MANCHESTER COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.
General Board of Directors.

Hugh Mason, Ashton-under-Lyne, cotton spinner Chairman.
John Cheetham, Stalybridge, cotton spinner.
Edmund Ashworth, Bolton, cotton spinner.
Thomas Barton, Manchester, cotton Spinner.
James Marshall, Stockport, cotton spinner.
Thomas Emmott, Oldham, cotton spinner.
E. C. Howard, Stockport, cotton spinner.
Thomas Wood, Stalybridge, cotton spinner.
Robert Platt, Stalyoridge, cotton spinner.
H. Littledale, Liverpool cotton merchant.
Fred. Steiner, Accrington, Turkey red dyer.
J. Barclay, Ashton-under-Lyne, cotton spinner.
John Mayall Mossley, cotton spinner.
Josiah Radcliffe, Oldham, cotton spinner.
John Walker, Bury, cotton spinner.
William Wild, Bury, cotton spinner.
Joseph Schofield, Middleton, cotton spinner.
James Barlow, Bolton, cotton spinner.
Joseph Thompson, Manchester, cotton spinner.
Wright Turner, Manchester, cotton spinner.
Thomas Mosley, Manchester, merchant.
William Morris, Manchester, cotton spinner.
William Wanklyn Bury, cotton spinner.
John Taylor, Oldham, cotton spinner.
J. F. Cheetham, Stalybridge, cotton spinner.
Secretary and Manager—G. R. Haywood.

IMPORTANT TO HOME AND FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS COTTON COMPANIES, CAPITALISTS, MERCHANTS, AND COTTON GROWERS.

The Directors of the Manchester Cotton Company (Limited) are prepared to receive orders for the supply of additional of the most approved Cotton Gins, Hydraulic and Hand Presses, Horse or Bullock Power Machines, Hand-driving Wheels, and Agricultural Implements.

The experience and information acquired by the directors will enable them to supply machinery of the best construction, with the latest improvements, and on the most economical terms.

The directors will execute such orders on commission, and all machinery will be inspected by the company's Engineer prior to shipment or delivery.

G. R. HAYWOOD Secretary and Manager.
1, Newall's Buildings, Manchester, 12th Dec. 1862.

THE WESTERN INDIA HOTEL COMPANY. (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL £100,000 (TEN LAKHS) IN FOUR THOUSAND SHARES OF £25 EACH.

Provisional Directors.

THE HON'BLE M. SCOTT, Esq. | H. BYNE, Esq.
R. MCILWRAITH, Esq. | R. HANNAY Esq.
J. A. FORBES, Esq. | SPENCER COMPTON, Esq.
R. L. TRACEY, Esq.

Solicitor.—MESSRS. KELLY AND HORE.
Treasurers.—MESSRS. NICOL & CO.
Secretary.—G. W. TERRY, ESQ.

THIS COMPANY has been formed for the purpose of erecting, establishing, and maintaining, under European Management, in the New Town on the Esplanade of Bombay, a FIRST CLASS HOTEL, to be adapted to the present times and to the requirements of the rapidly increasing and constantly shifting population of the Capital of Western India.

Hotel accommodation in Bombay is at present notoriously bad in kind, and insufficient to meet the wants of the comparatively limited number of Travellers to or from Europe who pass through the Town. Indeed, even permanent residents in Bombay—more than rents have risen so high and that the space left in the Island for building new Dwelling-houses is so limited—feel the necessity for the establishment of an Hotel in which they could enjoy, on reasonable terms, some at least of the comforts and luxuries of European life. But when, in the course of the next five years, the continual development of our trade and the completion of the system of Indian Railways has transformed Bombay, now merely the chief town of the Presidency, into the commercial and industrial capital of the whole of India, and made this port the gateway of the East for hundreds of passengers by every weekly mail, the confusion and discomfort will be overwhelming unless preparations be made to meet the pressure by the erection of an Hotel on a scale of grandeur and comfort equal to that of the Palatial Hotels which have sprung up of late years, in consequence of the immense stimulus given to travelling by Railways and Steamers, in the great Capitals of Europe and America.

The Company proposes to take advantage of the opportunity offered by the building of a New Town on the space now occupied by the Ramparts and Esplanade of the Fort of Bombay, to secure a site, unequalled for convenience of access from the harbour, the European Town, and the Railway Stations, and being at the same time close to the sea, away from the sights and smells of the Native Town, and always open to the invigorating Sea breeze.

Under proper management, it is believed that such an Hotel cannot fail to be successful, and to return large profits to the Shareholders. Public opinion in Bombay is unanimous in favour of such an undertaking, and to those who have witnessed the marvellous development of Bombay within the past few years, and who know how eager is the demand for Hotel accommodation at present, it need not be pointed out to what an immense extent that demand will be increased within the next two or three years.

Applications for Shares to be addressed to the Officiating Secretary, Western India Hotel Company (Limited), Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., Fort.

Books, &c. for Sale.

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BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Friday, 1st May 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.		Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.
Do. Credit	Do. do.	2s.	0 13-16d.
Do. Document	Do. do.	2s.	0¾d.
Calcutta	At sight		99
Madras	30 days' sight		99
China	60 Do. do.		230 per $100

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Div. decd.	Rates
	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 per ct.	100 per ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	130 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	16 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	29 ex divd.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	20 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	78 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	125 per ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	102 prem.
Parsee Cos.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 23,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	390 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 250 dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share	Rs. 4,800 p.sh. pm
Railway Cos.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	per ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 Shares	139.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
Spinning & Weaving Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share.	500 disct.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 350 disct.
Manockji Petit Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 110 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share	Rs. 325 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	.....	Ditto.
Jafar Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Ditto.
Bomanjee Wadia Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 160	Rs. 25,000.
Throstle Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 50 p.disct.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-4½
Bank of England Notes	"	10-3
Spanish Dollars	"	240
Carolus	"	290
Mexican Dollars	"	225
German Crowns	"	213
Five Franc Pieces	"	205
Bar Silver	"	10½ to 10⅝
Gold Leaf	"	16-7

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		104
" Loan 1835-36		99
" Loan 1842-43		
" Loan 1854-55		
New Five per Cent. Loan		108½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan		117½

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 2s. 6d.	to £3 17s. 6d.
" (Seed)	£2 5s. 0d.	to £2 7s. 6d.
To London (Cotton)	£3 0s. 0d.	to £3 10s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£3 0s. 0d.	£3 2s. 6d.
To China	No enquiry.	
To Clyde		
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.	

(PRICES CURRENT (30th April 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.	
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs. 482 to 485	
New Dholleras (ready)	" 460 to 462	
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	" 460 to 46[illegible]	
New Oomrawuttee	" 415 to 417	
Old Dompta	" 424 to 425	
Old Dharwar Sawginned	" 530 to 531	
New Barsee, and Nuggur	" 418 to 420	
New Veraval	" 438 to 4-9	
New Khandeish	" 410 to 415	
New Pomrabee	" 442 to 443	
New Accote	" 428 to 429	
New Mangalore	" 440 to 441	
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,610 to 1,615.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish, at Rs.	6-8 to 6-9 per cwt.	
Rapeseed, Guzerat	7-2 to 7-4	
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	" 32 to 33	
	" 38 to 39	
Niger	" 27 to 28	

OPIUM MEMORANDUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, 28TH APRIL, 1863.

PASSES GRANTED.

YEARS.	Up to 11th April 1863	From 12th to 18th April 1863	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	...	...	*26,150
" 1862-63	34,269	726	34,986
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1861-62	...	...	*42
" 1862-63	4,314	1	4,315

IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY.

YEARS.	Up to 21st Apr. 1863	From 22nd to 28th April 1863	Lost on the Road.	Total Imported.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	...	...	7½	*26,142½
" 1862-63	31,064½	1,394½	1	32,459½
AT AHMEDABAD.				
For 1861-62	...	...	...	*42
" 1862-63	4,192½	54	½	4,246

EXPORTED BY SEA.

YEARS.	Up to 21st Apr. 1863	From 15th to 21st April 1863	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	25 9-7	½	25,938½
" 1862-63	25,043	1,713½	26,756½
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1861-62	34	...	34
" 1862-63	3,616½	15	3,631½
Balance at Indore. For 1861-62 Chests			154
Do. 1862-63			5,702½
Balance at Ahmedabad. For 1861-62 Chests.			8
Do. 1862-63 "			615

DETAIL OF EXPORTS FROM 22ND TO 28TH APRIL 1863.

	Chests.
Of the Season 1861-62	
Per *Emeu*	1½
Of the Season 1862-63.	
Per Steamer *Euxen*	1,733½
Total...	1,730

N. B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.

* During the whole Season.

(Errors excepted)
E. L. JENKINS,
Dy. Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, P.D.
Bombay, Custom House, 29th April 1863.

Banks.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz.:—

6 month's sight (not under £50) at 2s.	0d. per Rupee.	
4 Do. at 1s.	11¾d.	"
3 Do. at 1s.	11¾d.	"
2 Do. at 1s.	11¾d.	"
1 Do. at 1s.	11¾d.	"
On demand at 1s.	11¾d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.		
Do.	6 do.	5 "
Do.	12 do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe ustody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank of Rangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
April 2nd 1863. Agent.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14, *Rue Bergère, Paris.*
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Réunion).

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichéry, Karrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	per Rp.
3 Do. Do.	2s.	0d.	"
On Demand	1s.	11¾d.	"
On France 6 months' sight	frs.	2-56 cts.	"
3 Do. Do.	"	2-53	"
On Demand	"	2-50	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 25th March 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERILL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
LONDON.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND.....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d. per Rup.	
" " " 4 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
" " " 3 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
" " " 2 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
" " " 1 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
On Scotland } On demand	1s.	11¾d.	do.
On Ireland }			

Drafts on *Scotland* and *Ireland* are issued payable *on presentation* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a still is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

Circular Notes are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchases and collects Bills payable in Europe, Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards	2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	3 "
Do. do. at 6 do.	4 "
Do. do. 12 do.	5 "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertakes to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. *If to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.
Bombay 2nd April 1863.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Apr. 30	Edith Byrne	Whitehay	Liverpool 16 Jan.
	Camperdown	Hanston	Liverpool 7 Dec.
	Sir J. Mandville	Bright	Liverpool 27 Dec.
	Empire of Peace	Shaw	Liverpool 12 Dec.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per Ship *Sir J. Mandville,* from Liverpool.—Spoke the ship *Floating Light,* off the Case. On the 4th April, in Lat. 70-16 S., Long. 67-15 E., spoke the ships *Glen Maiden,* and *British India,* from Liverpool bound to Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Apr. 30	Carnac (s)	VanWallen	Surat.
	Futtay Shaw Allum	Mitchell	Mauritius.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac,* to Surat.—One hundred and twenty-seven natives.

Per Ship *Futtay Shaw Allum,* to Mauritius.—Three hundred and forty Emigrants.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Bulwark,* for Liverpool.
Steamer *United Service,* for Singapore and Hongkong.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, 30TH APRIL 1863.

For London.

Wellington.—782½ bags Linseed, 1,092 cwt., Frangopulo Agelario and Co.

Patterson.—50 bales Coir Yarn, 125 cwt., J. Sigg and Co.

Pudsey Dawson.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee.

Pride of the Ocean.—10½ cwt. Coffee, Bhicajee Muncherjee and Co.; 2 chests and 1 package E. Teeth, 7 cwt. 21 lbs., Damodhur Heerjee.

For Liverpool.

Wasp.—23 bales Wool, 69 cwt., Kursonlall Ramdyall; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Panachund Kessowjee; 95 bales Cotton, 332½ cwt., R. Sozba and Co.

Tasker.—692 pa kages Coir Yarn, 1144 cwt., Mowjee Jaitha; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Ramjee Jaitha; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Robert, Frith and Co.; 100 bales Hemp 350 cwt., Gunsy Treecum; 100 bales Coir Cable, 200 cwt., Damjee Purshotum; 111½ bales Wool, 334½ cwt., Muncherjee Cowasjee Mody.

Militus.—161 bales Cotton, 563½ cwt., Huttaysing Kessreesing.

Ocean Empress.—150 bales Cotton, 525½ cwt., Blackwell and Co.

John Steuart.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Camajee Pochajee

Bulwark.—150 bags Saltpetre, 223 cwt. 2 qrs 26 lbs., loose Cattles Bones, 200 cwt., G. Burstall and Co.

Broughton Hall.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Stearn, Hobart and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Cursondass Madhowdass.

South Carolina.—79 cases Vermillion, 82 cwt., Hassum Moosa; 400 bundles Country Gall, 200 cwt., Narronjee Bhimsey; 500 bundles Linseed, 250 cwt., 500 bundles Bhoysing Seed, 250 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

Anna Dorothea.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee and Co.; 150 bundles Hemp, 140 cwt., Thackersy Narrondass.

Castilian.—100 cases Vermillion, 250 cwt., Jamsetjee Cursetjee and Co.

Culloden.—918 bundles Country Gall, 459 cwt., Virjee Samjee.

Gertrude.—300 bags Linseed, 450 cwt., Morarjee Bhimjee and Co.; 300 bags Linseed, 450 cwt., Jaitha Phunjoo.

Glenalva.—125 bales Cotton, 438 cwt., P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., W. Nicol and Co., 1 bale Cotton, 3½ cwt., Gunsy Tickum.

May Queen.—69 bales Cotton, 244½ cwt., Muncherjee Dadabhoy; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee and Co.; 150 bales Cotton, 420 cwt., Cullianjee Ludha; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy; 325 bales Cotton, 1,138 cwt., P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.

Otago.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Heerjee Bhimsey and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Mooljee Dhunjee.

Sirocco.—100 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Meer Sassoon Moosey.

Lillies.—500 bundles Linseed, 250 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.; 500 bundles Bhoysing Seed, 200 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

Peter Maxwell.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Muncherjee Dadabhoy; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy; 1000 bags Linseed; 1,750 cwt., Chuttoorbhoz Nursey.

General Neil.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Heerjee Bhimsey.

Baselaw.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Heerjee Jetsy.

Crescent—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Sewjee Nensy and Co.; 50 bales Cotton, 170 cwt., Jairam Visram.

Duncairn.—100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co.; 30 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., Jairaz Dhunjee.

Berbice.—301½ bales Cotton, 1,065 cwt., Finlay, Clark and Co.; 4 cases Tea, 220 lbs., 6 cases Personal Effects, Peel, Cassels and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Mooljee Dhunjee.

Recorder.—26 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt., Heerjee Khimjee; 65 bales Cotton, 172½ cwt., Sewram Jugjeevan.

King of Italy.—120 bales Cotton, 360 cwt., Ramjee Jaitha; 140 bales Cotton, 490 cwt., Meer Sassoon Moosey; 110 bales Cotton, 386 cwt., Purshotum Torsy; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Comber, Son, and Co.

Black Eagle.—175 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Govind Geerdhur; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Gocouldass Tezpall; 39 bales Wool, 136½ cwt., Jadeejee Megjee; 105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Kessowjee Jadeejee.

Etna.—5 bales Cotton, 18 cwt., P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Khaw Khimjee; 120 bales Cotton, 420 cwt., Bomanjee and Cursetjee Iranee.

Belooches.—69 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Jumnadass Khoosaldass.

Feronia.—26 bales Cotton, 91 cwt., Nagsey Dewjee; 210 bales Cotton, 735 cwt., Tarachund Sobhagchund.

For Haere.

Neptune Bride.—215 bales Cotton, 752½ cwt., Dadabhoy Jamsetjee and Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *United Service.*—27 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *United Service.*—17 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

492	Adelaide, Jardine.	
749	Art Union Morrison.	
1189	Belle Isle, Cole.—Stoehr Prieger & Co.	Jan. 7
700	Birkby, Purdy.	
567	City of Glasgow, Carnaghard—W. Nicol & Co.	March 8
832	Cyclops, Gordiner.	
1954	Defiance, Galloway—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	March 3
531	Dovercourt, Heigho.	
1168	Glasgow Taylor.	
831	Jane Cowan, McKirdy.	
756	Lord Raglan, Rybert.	
1987	Louisa, Sowcroft—W. Nicol & Co.	March 1
774	Mahratta, Bickman.	
187	Maldon, Seals.—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Feb. 4
497	Mary Sparks, Chase—J. N. Wadia & Sons.	Nov. 29
724	Morayshire, Mathers—Blackwell & Co.	Dec. 24
844	Minnehaha, Morgan.	
1047	Mystery, Slap—Ewart Latham & Co.	Dec. 31
950	Octavia, Bristow.	Feb. 14
744	Sea Park, Stewart.	
792	Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Macdonald.	
492	Sirocco.—Burjorjee & Co.	Feb. 24
744	Thomas Hamlin, Menzies.	Feb 25
1104	Veteran, Duncan—Robert Frith & Co.	March 21
1155	Zuleika, Glover.	Dec. 3
940	Wings of the Wind, Wyllie.	

FROM LONDON VIA ADEN.

905	Southern Light.	Jan. 24

FROM LONDON VIA NEW ZEALAND.

1354	Gertrude, Congdon—Coupland & Co.	Nov. 6

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1162	Africa, Bowie.	Dec. 9
904	Baron Renfrew, Thomas.	
639	Barbara.	March 24
589	Bon Accord, Campbell.	Feb. 14
1246	British India—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Jan. 5
814	Bloomer, Goodwin.	Feb. 11
668	Ceiuta, Hayes—Coupland & Co.	March 6
1119	Contest, Jennings—Coupland & Co.	Feb. 6
1147	Czar, Longwill, Rennie Scovell & Co.	Dec. 19
848	Dalkeith, Flicker—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Dec. 14
666	Douglas Castle, Steele—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Dec. 19
	Eliza Bencke, Jackson.	March 7
1000	Eliza, Inckerson.	Dec. 7
1091	Eliphalet Greeley, Cutter.	
617	Enuhrates, Gwyther—E. Bates & Co.	Jan. 3
220	Fidelity (s), Jones—E. Bates & Co.	
986	Fleur de Lis, Taylor Remington & Co.	Jan. 6
1194	Fortune, Mackenzie—Stenhouse & Co.	Dec. 24
1305	Glee Maiden, Marshall.	Jan. 8
1165	Gatneau, Cumming.	Feb. 8
647	Grefve Berg, Snellman.	Feb. 18
819	Harry Paddlesaw, Richardson—E. Bates & Co.	Feb. 13
596	John Lynn, Kavanagh—Robinson & Co.	Dec. 27
1286	Langastrian, Pearson.	
1318	Lochnagar—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Dec. 4
965	Margaret, Faulkner.	
1129	Marseilles, Clements—Coupland & Co.	Feb. 9
1243	Mary Stenhouse, Finlay—E. Bates & Co.	Feb. 22
1078	Matheson, Maynard, Lawrence & Co.	Jan. 7
1114	Nagasaki, Mackay—Counland & Co.	Dec. 5
1017	Negotiator, Hawkins.—Coupland & Co.	Feb. 13
1157	Neptunes Bride, Kirby.	
1091	Nina Grame, Ritchie—E. Bates & Co.	Feb. 9
1034	Old England, Bulman.	Feb. 23
982	Princess Somawutty, Roy—H. Forman.	April 3
1357	Salsette, Dawson.	
978	Sarah Sewell, Lloyd.	Jan. 18
777	Shand, Curwen—Finlay, Clark & Co.	Jan. 7
1160	Sir Charles Napier, Bell—R. Bates & Co.	Dec. 2
900	Sir John Lawrence, Sinclair.	
370	Sydney Eggers, Campbell—E. Bates & Co.	
965	Tanzier.	
1022	Thetis, Chapman—Rennie Scovell & Co.	Dec. 6
878	Thomas Grenne, Riley, Clark & Co.	
905	Zuleika, Riddell—Leckie & Co.	Dec. 13

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

830	Araminta, Bliay.	Dec. 21
1023	Agamemnon, Johnson.	Nov. 21
1005	Beeston Castle, Carney—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	April 1
903	Blencathra, Stewart.	Jan. 18
885	Chevalier, Perkins.	Dec. 26
1046	Children's Bell, Faithful—W. Nicol & Co.	Feb. 21
936	Elizabeth, Stewart.	Jan. 21
1343	Levant, Ferran.	Feb. 13
1459	Research, Kirk.	March 18
771	Robina.	Dec. 2
1115	Tivoli, McPherson—W. Nicol & Co.	

FROM NEWPORT.

948	Jane Jack Mitchell Mitchell.	Dec. 26

FROM NEWPORT VIA ADEN.

1100	Eldorado, Hayes.	Jan. 23

FROM CARDIFF.

1049	Eagle, Murphy—Fitchie, Steuart & Co.	Feb. 7
627	Enterprise, Haynes.	

FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.

798	Amity, Stenson.	March 12
990	Congress, Drinkwater.	
960	Falkland, Pender.	Nov. 25
1142	Johannisberg, Stilphan.	March 8
533	Neptune, Veary.	March 9
	Shannon, Hemsworth.	Dec. 19
1155	Sabino.	Feb. 7
705	Southern Rights.	
654	Soarkling Wave, Emery.	Sept. 9
1023	Wandering Jew, Smart.	

FROM KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

1150	Lincluden Castle, Smith.	Feb 16

FROM SWANSEA VIA ADEN.

950	Highland Light, Crowell.	Feb. 16
1800	Thomas Harward, Robinson.	

FROM GALLE.

858	Reigate, Ewart Latham & Co.	
140	Sonderborg.	Nov. 28

FROM SUNDERLAND.

792	Anne Armstrong—Grey & Co.	Feb. 7
1381	Dragoon—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Dec. 21
853	Roslands, Ritchie Steuart & Co.	
	Lewchow, Sinclair.	

FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.

334	Crusader.	(put back.)

FROM NEWCASTLE VIA ADEN.

1199	Baden.	Jan. 3
500	Elizabeth Douthwaite.	

FROM THE CLYDE.

680	Auchneagh, Prophet—Finlay, Clark & Co.	Feb. 7
624	Antigua, Evans—Finlay Clark & Co.	
525	City of London, Hendry—Finlay Clark & Co.	Dec. 8
	Chehuba (s) B. I. S. N. Co.	
692	Orissa, Evans—Finlay, Clark & Co.	

FROM STOCKHOLM.

366	Alexandrea—Volkart Brothers.	
430	Elizabeth, Caisson.	
410	Triomphae—Volkart Brothers.	

FROM ADEN.

1023	Agenoria, Johnson—Peel, Cassels & Co.	March 25
1444	H. C. Kidston—J. Glover & Co.	
981	Tyronus—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	

FROM AUSTRALIA.

1653	City of Melbourne.	
712	Daphne Farman.	March 25
1212	Excellent, Davis.	Jan. 8
1091	Maxwell. Jones.	
237	Morning Light, Gillies.	
1300	Sangoon.	
1340	Royal Visitor.	
1250	Sarah M.	
1636	Star of Brunswick, Killick Nixon & Co.	Feb. 25
1190	Venus, Paterlow—Coupland & Co.	

FROM CALCUTTA.

655	Ally.	April 6
679	Alice Maud—S. Tyebjee & Co.	March 7
	Atiet Rohoman.	April 17
1361	Castlemaine.	April 17
	Clymene.	
	Day Dream.	
769	India, (s), Grey—B. I. S. N. Co.	
664	Mary Ann.	
169	Maharaj, (s), Kidder—B. I. S. N. Co.	Nov. 30
	Maurice.	
942	Miriam.	April 14
559	Punjaub.	March 27
	Rohamanee.	
938	Sebastopol—E. Bates & Co.	

FROM CHINA.

932	St. Bernard, Brown.	Feb. 24

FROM MOULMEIN.

546	Anna Henderson—W. Nicol & Co.	March 16
868	John Kerr.	March 26
698	Sea Lion, Alexander—Bramhall & Co.	
961	Minilehaha.—Morgan.	
631	Raritan, Bliss.	

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

FROM LONDON.

850	Clarendon Dongal.	Feb. 20
538	David Malcolm, Zidmarsh.	
857	Elinor, Bowden.	
364	James Purle, Wilson.	March 7
396	Kent, Birch.	
615	Loretto, Thomas.	Jan.-20
1226	Queen of the East, Bilton.	Dec. 21
740	Ramillies. Denory.	Dec. 2
793	Salo, Nardgren.	Jan. 15
491	Sirocco.	
399	Tamar, Rees.	Dec. 8
492	Tavelle, Fletcher.	March 3
699	Westward Ho! Wilkinson. (put back.)	Feb. 18

FROM LIVERPOOL.

680	Campbell, Meikle.	Jan. 13
475	Royal Alice, Robinson.	

FROM HULL.

550	Sophie, Swellman.	Jan. 22

FROM NEWCASTLE.

449	Lowick.	
473	Monitor, James.	

FROM CARDIFF.

379	Ganjam, Durand.	March 7
449	Glenfalloch, Buchanan.	Jan. 4
	Leucothia, Lothorp	Nov. 18
790	Surate, Blonet.	Feb. 7
419	Versan, LePerdu.	Jan. 18

FROM THE CLYDE.

404	Colonel Ledyard, Wells.	Feb. 7
597	Harvest Home, Diekey.	Dec. 8
630	Helias, Wickland.	Dec. 13
450	Jessica, Powell.	
581	Susan A. Blaisdell, Eaton.	

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 30.

Sweny, Lieut. G. A., 4th K. O. Regt., on leave from Poona.
Haggard, Major, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Ahmednugur.
Elliot, Lieut. M. S., 106th L. Infantry, on leave, from Khandalla.
Turnbull, Lieut., 23rd Regt. N.L.I., on leave, from Bhooj.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 30.

Blowers, Lieut., G., Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.
Pinhey, Lieut. J. F., attached 18th Regt. N. I., to join, to Cannanore.
Seton, Lieut., H. S., Sind Horse, on leave, to Cannanore.

MILITARY PAY OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

Bombay, Thursday, 30th April 1863.

1. It is h

the separate earnings of married women, set aside by statute so much of this law as had previously made these earnings in all cases the prey of the husband; and it hardly admits of a doubt that if the English nation can ever acquire for itself a Code of substantive Civil law, one of the most welcome modifications of the existing common law would be, the exchange for a more civilized system of the barbarous and feudal rule of the common law by which the wife, for all purposes of property, is merged in the husband, or to use language both historically and technically more correct—by which the *Feme* is *Coverte* by the *Baron*." The necessity for special legislation on behalf of the Parsees in regard to these points is fully conceded by the Commission.

The next question before the Commission practically exhausts the subject as far as relates to the Original Draft Code, by the Parsee Law Association, of Inheritance and Succession. This question is:—"Could it in any case be recommended to provide for the relief of the Parsees of the Presidency Towns by special and limited legislation, leaving the Parsees of the Mofussil under a separate system of law, and if so, is the actual case one in which such a course should be adopted?" The Commissioners do not think that the law of Inheritance, Succession, and property, as now administered to Parsees in the Mofussil, so satisfactory as to require no reform, nor do they think that there is such serious and well-grounded objection to the reforms proposed by the Bombay Parsees as to lead to any apprehension of real inconvenience from extending to the Mofussil the proposed legislation. They "think it would be a clear gain to the Mofussil Parsees to have their laws of Inheritance, Succession and Property in marriage fixed by positive regulation instead of fluctuating with the vague evidence of unwritten usage: They also think that neither on the ground of religious scruple or apprehended inconvenience have the Mofussil Parsees made out any case against the proposed provisions of the Draft Code; and though still of opinion that in such case limited legislation would be admissible, the majority of the Commission are, therefore, prepared to recommend that the provisions of the Draft Code, as amended, should be extended to the entire Parsee Community of India."

The Commission now come to the consideration of the Supplemental Draft Code of Betrothment, Marriage and Divorce. Here a separate class of questions has to be considered. The Report contains the following observations:—"The attitude of the Mofussil Parsees towards this Supplemental Draft Code is not, as it was, towards the Original Draft Code one of determined antagonism. The Mofussil objections to the Supplemental Draft Code, as developed in evidence before the Commission, have been objections of detail, not of Principle. In principle and substance the majority of the Mofussil Parsees agree with the vast majority of those of the Presidency Town in wishing the Supplemental Draft Code to become law. The objections of principle to certain of the Provisions of this Code proceed from the two European members of this Commission, and are not shared in by either of their two Parsee Colleagues. These objections will be developed by recording the conclusions of the Commission on the following points as regards the Supplemental Draft Code.

VII. Is there any necessity for special legislation as to the Parsee Law of Marriage and Divorce?

VIII. Can the Indian Legislature be rightly asked to sanction by direct legislation, the validity of infant marriages and betrothals, or to give civil redress, or impose criminal penalties, in respect of the violation of duties or obligations supposed to arise out of such marriages and betrothals?

IX. Can the Indian Legislature be rightly asked to recognize difference of religious belief existing before, and at the time of marriage as a valid ground for rendering a Parsee marriage *ipso facto* void, or to recognize difference of religious belief arising after marriage, as a valid ground for rendering a Parsee marriage voidable?

X. Is the Punchayet, under the limitations proposed in the Supplemental Draft Code, as amended, likely to prove a satisfactory tribunal for the adjudication of questions of marriage and Divorce among Parsees"?

With respect to the VIIth question, the whole Parsee community are of one mind as regards the Supplemental Code; and there is much in this Code which the whole of the Commission concur in recommending. The statement in it of the defined grounds of Divorce and Dissolution is, with one addition, taken from the English Divorce Act of 1858 and adopted in the Bill introduced into the Legislative Council. The additional ground introduced into the Supplemental Draft Code—that simple adultery shall be a ground for dissolving the marriage tie places the Parsee wife *pro tanto* in a more advantageous position than the Christian wife.

With respect to the VIIIth and IXth questions, they relate to provisions in the Supplemental Draft Code which are far behind the enlightened and liberal spirit of the age: so far behind, that we are astonished that the members of the Managing Committee of the Parsee Law Association could have entertained them for a moment. The Law as a Science gradually improves with the growth of intelligence and freedom. What indication of the growth of intelligence and freedom is given in the provisions here referred to! They belong to the dark ages of ignorance and bondage; they do not apply to the present enlightened and free state of the Parsees. We would remind our Parsee friends that the history of the jurisprudence of a people is supplemental, as a source of historical inference, to that of their arts and literature. As the one gives us the measure if their intellectual advancement, the other supplies us with evidence of their social progress, and of their competency to occupy the position of rulers of an empire. When the Parsees come forward to propose laws of this kind, they furnish a sufficient justification of that policy of the present Government which refuses to advance them to the position of rulers. We would urge upon the consideration of the Parsee community the remarks on this subject contained in the Report of the Commission.

"The European Members of the Commission regarding the practice of infant marriages and betrothals (a practice plainly derived from the Hindoos and not in any way sanctioned by Zoroastrian Scripture or ancient Zoroastrian usage) as very hostile to the progress of the Parsee community in civilization and morality, cannot recommend the enactment by the Indian Legislature of any laws that have a tendency, directly or indirectly to sanction this practice. The Members of the Parsee community who have prepared, or who support this Draft Code, are pressing its enactment on the Indian Legislature, as a concession due to their admittedly rapid progress in civilization and intelligence. They can make no case for asking from the Indian Legislature any encouragement to practices which are alike opposed to the principles of those who are invited to legislate, and to the true interests of those on whose behalf legislation is solicited. The European members of the Commission are of opinion that the provisions of the Supplemental Draft Code which sanction infant marriages and betrothals by defining these contracts which treat them as valid by giving civil redress in damages, nay even by imposing criminal penalties for their violation, cannot be recommended for legislative sanction.

The European members of the commission cannot recommend that either of the provisions of question IX should be adopted by the Indian Legislature. * * It would be a retrograde step in legislation to make the violation of religious feelings the basis *per se* of an absolute avoidance or dissolution of the marriage contract."

With respect to the Xth question, the Commission are of opinion, that subject to such rules as to Practice and Procedure as have, at the suggestion of the Commission, been added to the Supplemental Draft Code, subject also to the appeal to the High Court provided in the original Draft of that Code, there is no reason why the Punchayet should not work satisfactorily as a tribunal for adjudicating on questions of Parsee marriage and divorce.

THE Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway again! It is hardly more than a fortnight since, on the publication of Captain Hancock's report on the open portion of the line north of Surat, we had occasion to animadvert (relying entirely on the official report) on the very slovenly and inefficient manner in which this important line of Railway was constructed; and now we have the report of Colonel Rivers, the Consulting Engineer for Railways, on the Revenue Statement of the Company in which charges of the gravest character are brought against the management. Colonel Rivers, examining the revenue account submitted by the Managing Agent of the Company for the half year ending 30th June last, finds that as regards the gross receipts there has been an increase on the passenger traffic, which was Rs. 1,257 for the same period in 1861, as compared to Rs. 1,425,5,0 as given in the accounts under examination. "Comparing the receipts per mile run by trains the combined receipts from passengers and goods show a return of Rs. 4-15-5 against Rs. 3-9-7 in the corresponding half year in 1861." The consulting Engineer then goes on to say—"Referring to the returns of the G. I. P. Railway for the same half year ending 30th June 1862, it appears that not only was the number of passengers per open mile higher on the Baroda Railway, but the carriages have been much better filled.—"Comparing the returns of goods carried by the G. I. P. Railway, in spite of the extensions lately opened into comparatively unprofitable districts, has carried 353 tons per mile against 88 tons per mile carried by the Baroda line, proving that the arrangements for goods traffic on the latter line must be very insufficient."

Now it is important to know that the B. B. & C. I. Railway, even in its present imperfect state, carries not only a greater number of passengers per open mile than did the G. I. P. Railway, but that its "carriages have been better filled," which augurs well for the future: but when Colonel Rivers makes a great point against the Bombay and Baroda Railway in the matter of goods traffic as compared with the G. I. P. Railway extension, it seems to us he entirely overlooks the all important fact, that whereas from the first day on which the G. I. P. Railway was opened for traffic it has always had the enormous advantage of being connected with Bombay, the other Railway is to this hour for all practical purposes as entirely unconnected with it as if it did not exist. We should like to know what would be the condition of the goods, aye and the passenger traffic also, of the G. I. P. Railway were it not for its connexion with Bombay? In truth the Bombay and Baroda Railway though it has always been very badly managed, has also in respect of its proposed connection with Bombay, been at least, as badly used. When it was first started, it was said it ought not to come to Bombay at all, there was no need for it, one Railway was enough, there was steam communication to Surat which ought to serve all purposes, and why should the expense be incurred of connecting Surat and Bombay by railway when it was not needed and would not pay? Absurd as these statements now appear they were gravely urged and to some extent acted on some years ago. The Government of Lord Elphinstone endorsed these views to a great extent, at one time, and actually gave its opinion that the bringing of this Railway to Bombay was inexpedient. When this view was set aside, it was proposed, on the prompting of the G. I. P. Railway, that a detour should be made from Surat round the base of the Ghats, connecting the B. B. and C. I. line with the G. I. P. and that all the traffic of goods and passengers alike should be brought to Bombay by the latter. All these *dodges* for they could be called by no other name, failed, but much valuable time was lost, and what between the bungling of the Bombay and Baroda Railway Direction, and the indifference of the Government there is no saying when the connection of Surat and Bombay by Railway will be effected. As regards the Revenue management of the Bombay and Baroda Railway, the searching memorandum of Colonel Rivers on the accounts submitted to Government would go to show that the management is about as bad as can be, and that the accounts are altogether unreliable. The expenditure he says per open mile has "increased compared with that during the corresponding half of 1861 from Rs. 1-149-55 to Rs. 1.251-0.6 and per train mile from Rs. 2.1965 to Rs. 2.9806." In further examining how the difference is accounted for under various heads, he finds that under *locomotive charges*, "there is a disproportionate increase in every item of expenditure in this department, whether calculated by train or engine mileage." "The cost of fuel per train mile has increased from 5.25 annas on the 30th June 1861 to annas 8.31 on the 30th June 1862, although the cost per ton of coal has decreased from Rs. 30 to Rs. 24-6-5, and there has been only a slight rise in the price of wood. The increased expense in fuel seems to have been caused chiefly, however, by the much larger proportion of coal and coke burnt as compared with wood; an explanation has been called for as to why the most expensive fuel was so largely employed." The accounts of expenditure, for passenger and goods traffic not having been kept separate, the Consulting Engineer says "it is difficult to estimate the proportion due to each." The goods traffic appears to have paid its expenses "with a small margin of profit, while the passenger traffic has given a fair return." The memorandum closes with the following remarks:

"It is clear from the results of the half-year's operations, that the work done on the Baroda Railway is less than might fairly be expected from the resources of the Districts in which the open portions of the Railway, lie. On the G. I. P. Railway, trains have run 1,329 miles for every mile of line open giving 3·6 trains a day each way. On the Baroda Railway only 426 miles have been run by trains for each mile open, or 1·17 trains a day each way. The small amount of goods traffic has been before noticed.

"That more work has not been done on the Baroda Railway is due in no small measure to the Company's defective arrangements as regards rolling stock. On the 30th June 1862, they appear to have possessed but 63 carriages and 135 goods waggons for 132 miles of line. The G. I. P. Railway Company had 1,787 goods waggons for 438 miles on the same date, or nearly four times as many per mile. The arrangements for goods traffic at the stations on the Baroda Railway are also bad, and the complaints of delay frequent.

"While therefore it is satisfactory to observe that the passenger traffic and the goods traffic as far as it goes has been carried at a profit, giving every hope of the ultimate success of the undertaking, it cannot but be a matter of regret that, owing in great measure to want of foresight on the part of the officers of the Railway Company, the Baroda line is still worked so far below its capabilities, and that the benefit of it is still so imperfectly experienced by the public."

It is impossible that the Directors of this Railway can be silent under the exposure of such mismanagement as the memorandum of the Government consulting Engineer shows. Nothing in fact but the Government guarantee of five per cent saves it from going utterly to the dogs, and yet with proper management we believe there will not be a better paying line in India when it is completed. The memorandum of Colonel Rivers refers to the accounts that are now nearly a year old, and it is to be hoped there has been an improvement in the year that has nearly elapsed since. We confess, however, that there is nothing about the Direction of this Company or its management that can inspire us with the least confidence; always excepting its Consulting Engineer, Colonel Kennedy. It has been the Colonel's lot to project what ought to be the best line of Railway in India, but which, as regards construction thus far, is declared on official authority to be the worst. We trust the tour of inspection, Colonel Kennedy is now said to be engaged on will lead to a speedy change for the better in all that concerns the management of a Railway with the success or failure of which his own professional reputation is concerned. We believe that much of the delay and mismanagement that has characterised this undertaking may be accounted for by the want of a proper board of local Directors. The G. I. P. Railway has managed this matter differently, and the advantage to that Great Company of having a body of gentlemen of local experience and business ability to look after its affairs is evident on all hands. With the Bombay and Baroda Railway, on the contrary, it has been a management of the "cheap and nasty" character from the first, and the result has been anything but true economy, the Railway works have been starved while there has been waste and mismanagement everywhere else; with perpetual squabbling and fighting between the different managers and the Engineering staff. These things ought not so to be. We trust Colonel Kennedy will look into them and "reform them altogether," if he does, he may yet make the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway the cheapest and best paying line in India, which it certainly is far from being at present.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

MADRAS, 28*th April* 3-35 P.M.

Steamer *Pearl* sailed for Calcutta.

NEWS-LETTER.

ABOO, 19*th April* 1863.

THE weather during the day is hot, but the mornings and evenings are cool and delightful. Generally at this season of the year there is a large gathering here of European gentlemen from the states of Rajpootana and Guzerat, for the weather is more pleasant here than that of the surrounding districts.

The Magistrate, Colonel Hall, having gone on furlough he has been succeeded in this and his other offices as Commandant of Erinpoora Irregular Force and Political Superintendent of Sirohee State, by Major Black second in command of the said Force, Lieutenant Turton, Adjutant of the corps being appointed to Officiate for Major Black. Lieutenant Blair of, I hear, the Bombay Army, being nominated Officiating Adjutant.

Major Black was amongst us here a few days ago where he removed our old energetic Kotwal Mr. John to make way for a Marwarree who it does not appear would be half as useful. It is not known why Major Black took this step which is in the wrong direction. We are, however, in earnest hopes that this officer who is expected here with his whole suite in a couple of weeks, will, whilst discharging his legitimate duties properly, not refrain unlike the gentleman for whom he is officiating from doing his best towards introducing reforms for which there is so much room here.

Captain Impey, Political Agent, Ulwar in Rajpootana, having proceeded on Furlough, Major McMullins, 1st Assistant to the Agent, Governor General for Central India, Indore, has at the recommendation of Colonel Durand, C.B., the present Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department (who had acted for six months as Resident of Indore during the late mutiny) been appointed to act during his absence; thus disregarding the just claims of the oldest of the Assistants to the Agent, Governor General for the States of Rajpootana, Captain Hamilton, who is shortly expected here from Ulwar where he was ordered to go by his immediate superior General Lawrence, C.B., in anticipation of the Ulwar place being conferred upon him by Government. As hitherto the Assistants to the Agent Governor General obtained vacant places in Rajpootana Agency, the nomination of Major McMullins to Ulwar, has engendered a feeling of disappointment among all the present Assistants of General Lawrence and this is very natural.

On the evening of the 16th instant, General Lawrence, C.B., made a display of fireworks brought by him from Bhurutpoor for the entertainment of the boys and girls of the Lawrence Asylum here. For which boys the kind-hearted General sent round circulars inviting all the ladies and gentlemen to see the "Tumasha," and in eager expectation of its proving a very splendid one, the gentlemen and ladies almost all the soldiers of H. M.'s 56th Regt. there, all the boys and girls of the above institution, and a number of natives from the surrounding villages, gathered on the day mentioned at the appointed hour of seven P.M. near the large lake here called the "Nucke Tullow." Very soon firing off some common pieces, a long interval ensued, during which we were led to believe that they had sent for better ones, but to our disappointment after more than a quarter of an hour, one or two kinds of gurgling sounds of some pieces of fire thrown from a boat in the lake ended the entertainment, and just before eight P.M. all returned to their homes.

Grain and every article of the necessaries of life are sold at almost famine prices here, there are only two or three grain dealers who are making immense fortunes. I hear that an embargo has been placed over the free exportation of grain from the Pahlunpoor Territory, I hope our kind General will instruct the proper authorities to do some thing towards reducing the prices of grain, thus alleviating the great inconvenience which is experience, by the numerous followers of the several Chiefs in attendance on the Agent Governor General's Court from the different states of Rojpootana.

I hear Major NIXON, Political, Agent Marwar, has employed some convicts for constructing a large and good road here, the want of which is much felt.

A few days ago a highway robbery was committed when a woman was robbed of about 200 Rs. worth of property while coming up here from Anadra. In the estimation of the natives this place is very holy and they never commit any offence on [the hill. I do not know what could have overcome the superstition of the offenders in the present instance.

LOCAL.

MR. VEER BUDRAPA, assistant School Master at Belgaum, has been appointed Canarese and Marathi translator and interpreter in the High Court, Appellate Side, on a monthly salary of rupees two hundred and fifty.

THE vacation of the Hight Court, Appellate Side, commences from this day. During the vacation there will be a Court on the thirteenth and twenty-seventh instant to dispose of appeals on criminal cases.

THE HIGH COURT,—Original Jurisdiction Side, will be closed from this day until the 5th proximo, for the May vacation.

THE High Court at Mazagon will be removed from its present locality on or before the month of September next: as the owner Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy intends to occupy the premises for his own use.

We understand Commodore Frushard leaves for England by the next Mail. The Bombay Club, we believe, has issued invitations to him to dine with them on the 7th prox., when it is expected, he will meet all the late Indian Navy Officers, at present in Bombay.

THE Mortuary Return for the week ending the 29th ultimo, shows more unfavourable results than those of last week. The increase in the number of deaths is 34, the total being 429 and the general average of the past 10 years 361. The principal cause of the increase is in cholera which is 55 to 39 of the preceding week, and now equals its mean; fever 182 to 170 of last week, 153 being the mean; small pox, although not extended to Europeans, numbered 12 more deaths than last week and double its average number. There were 5 still born during the week.

The following is a classified table of the casualties:—

EUROPEANS.		PARSEES.	
Fever	1	Fever	6
Cholera	0	Cholera	3
Other diseases	5	Small Pox	2
		Other diseases	19
INDO-EUROPEANS.		JEWS.	
Fever	0	Fever	0
Cholera	0	Cholera	0
Other diseases	0	Other diseases	0
HINDOOS.		NATIVE-CHRISTIANS.	
Fever	125	Fever	2
Cholera	47	Cholera	1
Small Pox	50	Small Pox	4
Other diseases	68	Other diseases	3
MUSSULMANS.		NEGRO AFRICANS.	
Fever	48	Fever	0
Cholera	4	Cholera	0
Small Pox	12	Small Pox	1
Other diseases	28	Other diseases	0

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	Last Week.	Aver. of past 10 years.
Small-pox	69	33
Cholera	55	56
Measles	30	17
Fever	182	153
Nervous system	9	11
Vascular system	0	0
Respiratory system	21	25
Alimentary system	36	42
Cachexy	15	15
Accident	0	3
Other diseases	12	6
Total	429	361

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—An accident occurred yesterday afternoon at the Apollo Gate by which three persons were severely injured. A man and two women were engaged together with other work-people in breaking down the ramparts, and as they were standing on the edge of the cutting, the earth below them fell off, and they were instantly precipitated and buried under the rubbish. The other labourers immediately came to their assistance and extricated them from the ruins. When taken out they appeared to be severely injured, and were quite insensible. One of the women has suffered severe injuries and is not expected to live. They were all conveyed to the hospital.

THE LATE INDIAN NAVY.

YESTERDAY, at noon, the Officers and Seamen of the late Indian Navy were assembled on board the Flag Ship *Ajdaha*, now lying in harbour, on which occasion Commodore Frushard read the following General Order, then just published. The gallant Commodore embarked on board his barge from the Apollo Bunder shortly before the appointed hour. The order runs as follows:—

"GENERAL ORDER.

"On this the last day of his authority, the Commodore Commanding desires the Officers and men, each and all, of the Indian Navy to receive his hearty thanks for the manner in which their several duties have been performed during the past year, during which time circumstances had unavoidably affected the discipline of the service.

"A great number of Officers and Seamen have at different periods been attached to the Flag Ship, as supernumeraries awaiting their discharge from the service, consequent upon their vessels being put out of Commission, and the Commodore Commanding is proud and grateful to be able to state that at no period of its existence as the Indian Navy, has there been less cause of complaint of officers or men of the service, and in bidding them farewell he desires their acceptance of his best wishes for their future welfare.

"To the different Officers of the Dockyard, Captain J. W. Young, C.B., Assistant Superintendent Dockmaster; the Officiating Indian Navy Storekeeper; the Master Builder and Chief Engineer, and Inspector of Machinery, the Commodore Commanding offers his best thanks for the manner in which their several duties have been performed."

As the clock struck twelve, after the reading of the above, a Salute of eleven guns was fired from the Battery at the Apollo Pier, in honor of the Commodore's broad Pendant being hoisted.

The Flag of the Indian Navy was then hoisted at the Castle Flag Staff and Saluted by twenty-one guns.

At the close of the Salute the Indian Jack was hauled down, the broad Pendant of Commodore Frushard and the Pendants of all the Indian Naval vessels in harbour were struck and the Indian Navy ceased to exist as an effective service.

The gallant Commodore having finished reading the foregoing order addressed the Officers and men, with considerable emotion bidding saying farewell, and warmly shaking hands with the Officers, and many of the older of the Sailors, and was greeted in return by them with three such cheers as Sailors only can give, and the cheers pealed with the same vigour from the crews of each of the late Indian Navy vessels in harbour, as their late Commander passed them, and which he acknowledged in that hearty manner, which, all who know him, knew to be sincere.

The Commodore on landing from the Flag Ship, was received with a personal salute of eleven guns.

FETE IN HONOR OF THE MARRIAGE OF THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.—The following is the programme of the Committee entrusted with carrying out the arrangements of the Fête:—

1. An enclosure has been made on the Esplanade between the railing and the verge of the glacis extending from near the Church Gate to the Apollo Gate. To this enclosure admittance can only be obtained by tickets to be procured from the following gentlemen, who form the working Committee:—

Colonel H. BARR, Chairman.
The Hon'ble Mr. JUGGONNATHJEE SUNKERSETT.
Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, Bart.
E. I. HOWARD, Esq.
Commodore FRUSHARD, I.N.
SPENCER COMPTON, Esq.
G. W. TERRY, Esq.
BHAU DAJI, Esq.
D. J. KENNELLY, Esq.
The Rev. Mr. DU PORT.
The Rev. Mr. COLVIN. *
The Rev. Mr. FORBES. *
The Rev. Mr. GIBSON.
The Rev. Mr. COOKE.

2. The space being limited, the number of tickets has been necessarily fixed at 4,000. In the issue of these to applicants, the members of the Committee are authorized to exercise their own discretion, bearing in mind that all persons of respectability of whatever creed or denomination have an equal right to ask for tickets.

3. Within the space above indicated, arrangements have been made to provide supper for all Christian children belonging to the several Educational institutions throughout the island, as also appropriate refreshments to those who by religious prejudices are precluded from partaking of what is provided for the others.

4. Chairs and benches will be provided for the accommodation of spectators, as far as can be found practicable, those for native ladies being placed in the vicinity of the Native Girls' Schools.

5. Two bands will be in attendance. In front of the space allotted to the children and spectators above referred to, a display of fireworks, transparencies, and other suitable exhibitions will be arranged—while on the flats at Byculla, bonfires attended with displays of fireworks, will also be prepared, in order that those at a distance from the Esplanade may still have the advantage of partaking in the festivities.

6. Ladies and gentlemen are particularly requested to enjoin upon their coachmen and ghorawallas the strictest and most implicit obedience to the orders of the Police. A very large assemblage may be expected, so that it is absolutely necessary that the greatest order and circumspection should be observed by all.

7. The fête will commence about 5 o'clock in the evening, and the display of fireworks, illuminations, &c., as soon as it becomes sufficiently dark, say about 7 o'clock, and are intended to last for not more than one hour at the most.

8. Those wishing for tickets must apply for them as directed above, and no one will be admitted within the enclosure without procuring a ticket at the gate.

9. Each admission ticket bears on the reverse a number indicating the gate of the Esplanade enclosure at which the holders carriage should set down its occupants, and the carriages should be directed to return to the same doors to take them up again.

10. A special train is engaged to bring the children of Schools at Mahim, picking up those at Byculla and depositing the whole at Boree-Bunder. This train will leave Mahim at 4, will call at Byculla at 4-30 and arrive at Boree-Bunder at 4-45. The return train will leave Boree-Bunder at 9-15 P.M., arriving at Mahim at 10.

H. J. BARR,
Chairman of the Working Committee.

Bombay, 28th April 1863.

* Through an oversight these names were omitted in the list published on the 17th instant.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors' Bombay, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the eleventh year of Victoria, Chapter XXI.:—

Fuckeer Mahomed wullud Fuckeer Ahmed, and Shaik Mahomed bin Fuckeer Mahomed, servants in the Dockyard Factory; date of petition filed, 9th April 1863.

Nooroodin wullud Balloo, a dealer in salt; date of petition filed, 17th April 1863.

Gungadhur Dadajee, a carpenter; Meerza Massum, a moonshee, Sullamon Huskieljee, unemployed; Allybhoy Hussonbhoy, none; Shaa Ludha Doongersey, a labourer; date of petitions filed, 20th April 1863.

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed insolvents' petitions, that the real and personal estates and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, under Clause VII. of the said Act, have been duly made.

Days appointed for hearing the petitions of the undermentioned Insolvents.

Meerza Massum and Soolamon Huskieljee,—1st Monday in May at 11 o'clock.

Dwarkadass Manordass, Ora Allybhoy Hussonbhoy, Gungadhur Dadajee, Nooroodin vullud Balloo and Joseph Connelly,—3rd Monday in May at 11 o'clock.

The abovenamed Insolvents have filed schedules of their debts, estates, and effects in my office. Opposing creditors must file their claims, verified by affidavit, and pay the usual fees, at my office, at least three days before the hearing.

J. W. ORR, Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 20th day of April 1863.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—30TH APRIL 1863.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

REFUSAL TO OBEY A MAGISTRATE'S ORDER.—Mr. Henry Pearson attended to answer a summons, calling upon him to show cause why he had failed to pay into this Court, the sum of forty rupees, alleged to be due, on the 28th of April last, as a second monthly instalment, for the maintenance of his daughter, Miss Kate Pearson, for which he was liable under an order made by the Senior Magistrate of Police on the 28th February last, the full particulars of which, have already appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 2nd of March last.

The defendant said he did not consider himself liable for the award, (and would not pay the money upon the ground, it is persumed, that (since the order was made, for the payment), the First Judge of the Small Cause Court, had given a verdict in his favor and against the opposite parties, to whose charge his daughter was committed for arrears of maintenance allowance.

His worship said he would give the defendant until Saturday to pay the money or in default, a distraint warrant would be issued.

COMMITTAL TO THE SESSIONS.—Enam Peer Ahmed charged with theft, in misappropriating a cheque for one hundred rupees, entrusted to him by his master, Mr. Thomos Ingles Dewar, an engineer of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, was fully committed for trial for the offence, at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.

Thursday, 30th April 1863.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Babajee Ragoo was brought up charged with stealing one turban of the value of fifteen rupees the property of one Sadkoo Rutnoojee.

Prosecutor Sadkoo is the keeper of a toddy shop at Mazagon. On the sixth instant, at about eleven o'clock A.M., he had his customers in his shop, at that time the turban was hanging on a peg. About two o'clock of the same day witness missed his turban. Immediately the witness reported the theft to the police. In consequence of information received he came to the police office, and there he saw his turban.

The above statement was corroborated by the testimony of two witnesses named Pudmer and Chundeer.

The Magistrate convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to be imprisoned for six months in the House of Correction with hard labour.

THEFT.—Babajee Ragoo and Dawoojee Gunoo were charged with stealing one silver waist chain of the value of twenty rupees the property of one Randoo Rama on Tuesday last.

On Monday last at about eleven o'clock the prosecutor went to bed in his master's verandah. At that time the chain was on his waist. About twelve o'clock of the same day the prisoners were brought by the police officers to the house of Wiswanath Damodhur (prosecutor's master.) The police officers shewed him the chain which he claimed.

Rampursad Dhowul a police peon stated that at about eleven P.M. of Monday last he arrested the prisoner on the Falkland road, while they were conversing for the chain.

The Magistrate found the prisoner No. 1 guilty of the charge and sentenced him to be imprisoned for six month's in the House of Correction with hard labour.

UNSATISFACTORY POSSESSION.—Janoo Ranoo was charged at the information of Babajee Sukojee with having in his possession a quantity of gram of the value of one anna, supposed to have been stolen.

Babajee Sukojee stated,—I am a police constable, and last night about eight o'clock, I was on duty on Bellasis road near the Club house, where I observed the prisoner coming from the stables of the Club. He had in his possession the gram now produced. He could not satisfactorily account as to how it came into his possession. He said that he brought it from the stable and was taking it home. I arrested him, and ascertained that he was a ghorawalla in the service of Major Wray.

The Magistrate ordered the prisoner to be imprisoned for fourteen days in the House of Correction with hard labour.

FURIOUS DRIVING—Gopal Atmaram and Janoo Babajee were placed at the bar, at the information of Constable Wood on a charge of driving their gharrees along the Duncan Road in a manner so rash and negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others.

It appeared from the evidence of Constable Wood that on Monday last, at about five o'clock P.M., he was on the Duncan Road and observed the two defendants driving their gharries. Defendant No. 1 was driving a small bullock cart, and defendant No. 2 was driving a one horse shigram. They were driving abreast of each other. Defendant No. 1 was beating his bullocks in a furious manner and endeavoaring to get ahead of the shigram. Defendant No. 2 then commenced flogging his horse furiously.

The Magistrate fined the defendants in the sum of five rupees each.

BENGAL.

WE regret to hear from Cheera Poonjee of the death of Lieutenant T. R. Sadlier, 28th N. I., late of the 49th Madras N. I. He died of cholera on the 12th instant. The deceased was an officer of considerable merit, and had done good service all through the North-Eastern disturbances, having especially distinguished himself by capturing the leader of the Cossyah rebellion, for which and other services he received the thanks of Government. It is indeed a pity that this young officer should have been cut off from an honorable career, and his death is a serious loss to the government, especially as he would have been most useful in the Police appointment recently given him.—*Englishman, April* 22.

CALIFORNIA.

(From the Times, April 3.)

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SAN FRANCISCO, *Feb.* 1.

IN my last letter stated incidentally that the shipments of treasure from this place to London had increased of late for reasons which I also mentioned. Till lately the shipments to New York have always been much larger in amount than those to London, for the obvious reason that the trade of the eastern states with California was more extensive than that of England.

A comparison of the shipments of bullion to New York with those to London for the last three months of 1861 and of those for the corresponding period of 1862 show the change which has lately taken place. In the last quarter of 1861 there was shipped to New York $8,376,343, and to England only $1,524,936, being an excess to New York of $6,851,405 in the short period of three months, and which excess was due to the normal and established course of trade for many years; since the discovery of gold opened California to the trade of the world, in fact, while in the last quarter of 1862 the amounts were—to New York $7,118,341, and to London $6,431,928, leaving a balance in favour of New York of $686,413 only in October to December, 1862, against the above balance of $6,851,405 in the last three months of 1861.

To paraphrase the result, what I may call technically, the balance of trade in the export of bullion, and in its corollary, the banking business of the sale of bills of exchange, made a difference in favour of New York in the first period stated of $6,851,405, which in the second period was reduced to the comparatively small sum of $686,413, showing a disparity of $6,164,992 in the last quarter of 1862.

The causes which induced such heavy shipments to England were—first, the dread of capture on the voyage hence to New York; and, secondly, the favourable rate of sterling exchange in America, which made the remittance of English bills to New York, to be there negotiated against bullion sent direct to England, more profitable than the shipment of bullion to New York would have been. The same causes, and with a like result, have been in force more or less during the whole of last year, as is shown by the gross export of treasure to England in 1862, which was $12,949,139 against $4,054,436 in 1861,—an excess in favour of 1862 of $8,894,703, but these causes have acted more powerfully in the last three months of 1862. The same causes being still in force will continue to produce in the future, during the existence of the war, similar results in the exchange and bullion business of San Francisco, and this expectation gains strength from the fact that the war rate of insurance to New York is so very high as 11½ per cent. The English offices will, no doubt, immediately advance their rate so as to cover the war risk both in the Pacific (between San Francisco and Panama) as there is now reason to fear the presence of Confederate cruisers in our waters on this side and in the Atlantic (from Aspinwall to New York); but the risks hence to England are so much less than those to New York that it is to be expected the English insurance will be lower than the American, so that the result will be as I have above anticipated.

Hitherto there have been shipments of considerable quantities of California wheat in American vessels to England which the causes just spoken of will transfer to British bottoms. It is proper to state, however, that English merchants in San Francisco do not entertain any fears of the capture of an English cargo if shipped even in an American ship, provided she carries a consular certificate to establish the fact of British ownership. Furnished with such proof of ownership, it is believed there is no risk, particularly when the entire cargo is owned by British subjects. With mixed cargoes, however, composed of property belonging to Americans as well as to British subjects, where it would be attended with trouble to discriminate and to divide the respective portions of the cargo, English property might run some risk at the hands of a Confederate commander in case of capture.

At present the price of California breadstuffs is too high to justify shipments to England in view of the prices which now rule in the latter country, which, as you are aware, have been affected by the large shipments from the Atlantic ports. Next month it is expected that an increased supply of wheat will be thrown into the San Francisco market, which will probably induce a decline in price to a figure which will lead to a resumption of shipments to England in fulfilment of orders waiting to be executed.

It may interest some of your readers to know what has been doing in this business of exporting breadstuffs from California to England for some time back. From July to December 1862 (both months inclusive), the shipments have been, of wheat, 447,179 sacks, and of flour 3,437 barrels. Neither barley nor oats have been shipped. These quantities do not vary much from those shipped in the corresponding period of 1861, which were, of wheat, 420,582 sacks, and of flour 5,608 barrels. No oats and no barley.

The average weight of a sack of wheat is 100 lb., or say five sacks equal to one English quarter, and the weight of a barrel of flour is 196lb. A sack of barley is 90lb., and of oats 80lb.

The markets, besides England, are Australia, which took in the last six months of 1862, of wheat, 36,581 sacks; of barley 7,221 sacks; of oats 12,426 sacks: and of flour 9,842 barrels; China and Manilla, 43,032 sacks of wheat, and 27,024 barrels of flour; Peru, 29,646 sacks wheat, and 2,513 barrels flour; and various ports in the Pacific, including the British colonies of Vancouver's Island and British Columbia, which together took 2,674 sacks of wheat, 19,148 sacks of barley (90lb. to the sack), 3,745 sacks of oats, and 29,795 barrels of flour.

The present prices are:—Wheat, $1 70c. to $1 80c. per sack; barley, 2½c. to 2¾c. per lb.; oats, 3½c. to 3¾c. per lb.; flour, superfine, $4 90c. per barrel; extra superfine, according to brand, $6 to $7.

Stock on hand.—It is estimated that there is at present 1,900,000 sacks of wheat on hand. Deducting from this the quantity required for seed for next year's crop, and for six months' consumption in the country, it is supposed that about 850,000 sacks at least will be left for export during the next six months.

Last season the crop of wheat was a full average crop, reckoning the average yield at 25 bushels to the acre. The other cereal crops yielded indifferently.

Having been informed that it would be interesting to gentlemen in England engaged in agriculture and in farm produce to have some information on similar subjects from this country, I add a few statistics which show the productiveness of the soil of California.

The California farmer sows of wheat seed 100lb. to the acre, of which the average return is 25 bushels (1,500 for 100lb.) The wheat area is 250,000 acres for the whole State. Barley, 100lb. sown, 2,000lb. return (equal to 40 bushels); area sown, 50,000 acres. Oats, 80lb. sown per acre, return 1,600lb. (or 40 bushels); area sown, 25,000 acres. Beans sown 20lb to the acre, return 1,500lb.; area sown, 15,000 acres. Potatoes, 300lb. planted, return 5,000lb.; area planted, 15,000 acres. About 15,000 acres, in addition to the above, were last year sown in rye, hemp, Indian corn, beetroots, and buckwheat, making the gross area of land sown last season with cereals and roots throughout the State 370,000 acres.

In my last letter I mentioned that the American Government was paying peculiar attention to the military condition of California. The fe

selves lucky in having already received a first instalment. They have been most shabbily treated, and will also know at what value to estimate the official promise of future prize-money. Now that the Secretary for India is at a loss to answer satisfactorily questions relative to Indian prize-money, let the authorities consider the expediency of giving a special decoration, an iron or bronze star or cross, as was once mooted, to the actual besiegers and captors of Delhi, and to the original garrison of Lucknow; no co-operating troops to receive it. It has latterly been more generally believed that these two important services, especially the former, which saved the Punjaub, and broke the neck of the mutiny, have never been adequately rewarded. The Crimean war was too recently over, the seat of war during the mutiny was too far from England, people at home were too ignorant of the places and localities, thoroughly to enter into the difficulties with which the original combatants had to contend. People knew that the climate of India was a hot one, and that the Sepoys were black; but the actual exigencies of the trial to which these troops were subjected were never rightly appreciated. The arrival of succours from England, and the victorious triumphs of fresh soldiers—men already known and tried in the Crimea—followed too soon, and the actual men who had to meet the mutiny at a few hours' notice face to face, who had to march to Delhi, there, instead of besieging, to be themselves besieged, attacked on all sides, surrounded, fighting for the very ground on which they stood, thereby saving the Punjab, and morally preventing the Sikhs from turning against our Government; the men who did this in spite of hardships never to be duly appreciated at home because happily unknown,—in spite of death daily carrying off, not in action only, but from the effects of wounds, disease, and a deadly climate, their comrades and friends, who were only as yesterday fighting beside them; the men who had to meet with determination not only the enemy, numbering ten times their number, but also sedition in their very camp, among their very tents,—who knew that a head native had tried to set his brethren among the Syces to cut the traces of the artillery harness, and the girths of the saddles of the cavalry on the alarm being sounded,—who knew that the very natives among those employed in the batteries and the park had attempted to mix gravel with the priming powder and to alter of the length of fuses, the bursting charges, and the charges for the guns in the batteries and their shells; these are the men who have been told that, five years and a half afterwards, Sir C. Wood does not wish to raise their expectations; these are the men who are now told that the various natives in camp are being encouraged by Government, in India to claim their share of prize-money; these are the men who have been rewarded with a medal, a clasp, and piece of ribbon! Let the Government act as we have hinted; let them wipe off a debt now long over-due, by giving a special and distinct decoration for the original besiegers and captors of Delhi, and for the original defenders of Lucknow; let them do this tardy justice to men who deserved well of their country during a time, the difficulties, the perils, and the hardships of which can never be known to any one who did not happen to be at Delhi or at Lucknow.

MARGINALIA OF LORD MACAULAY.

BY THE REV. JAMES HAMILTON, D.D.

(From Macmillan's Magazine for April.)

ACTING on the advice of good Dr. Watts, "Where an author is obscure, enlighten Him; where he is imperfect, supply his deficiencies; where he is too brief, amplify a little, and set his notions in a fuller light," many zealous students read, pen or pencil in hand; and happy is the scholar who pursues his way in the track of a vigilant predecessor. Were we rich, instead of rare or sumptuous editors, our own bibliomania would run after these illuminated copies; as it is, in our scanty collection we especially prize the volumes which retain the delicate markings of Leigh Hunt and Thomas Campbell, the exquisite calligraphy of Person, the dainty notes and careful indexes of the learned and book-loving John Mitford.

Last week, *i. e.* March 4—6, was sold a portion of Lord Macaulay's library. It consisted of very shabby books; many of them miserable copies of poor editions, and not a few of them still reminiscent of the stalls in Holborn where the omnivorous collector had found them. But some of them might have supplied useful materials to his biographer, and a few are so profusely annotated that volumes might be filled from them with such marginal criticism as form the "Literary Remains" of Coleridge.

Of course the judgments pronounced are usually terse and emphatic: "Stuff!" "Stupid," "Execrable," "Very bad," or this verdict on the portrait of Bishop Horne—which we must no longer think very like Patrick Robertson, so well remembered among the wits of the Parliament House—"A vile countenance; the face of an impudent buffoon." But he seems to have delighted in noting those parallel passages with which his memory was so richly stored, and the sources from which his author has borrowed. Thus, "There is something very like this in Jeremie Collier;" or, "This is in the vein of Churchill." Over against Crabbe's line—

"Let's learn to live, for we must die alone,"

is written "Pascal;" and, in the same way "Johnson" opposite the line—

"Mechanic echoes of the Mantuan song."

The passage beginning, "Here, with an infant, joyful sponsors come" has written over against it the mournful words of Lucretius—

Miscetur funere vagor,
Quem pueri tollunt, visentes luminis oras;"

and, in the "Borough" (Letter 9, Amusements") the paragraph beginning,

"Hast-one been there, with spirit strong and high,
Who could observe, be prepared to die,"

is followed by this note, "I do not suppose that Crabbe had in his mind that fine passage of Homer—

Ἐυθὺ μὲν οὐκέτι ἴσχεν ἀνὴρ σάκος ἀμφὶ μετῆορον, κ.τ.λ.'

"but there is great similarity between the two trains of thought." On the convict in Crabbe's "Prisons" he says, "Sir W. Scott has borrowed largely from this fine passage, in his 'Heart of Midlothian.'" On "The Village" he remarks, "This is very unlike Crabbe's later poems. It is much neater and more trim; and the energy and power of which he evidently was capable showed appear only occasionally, and not in the highest perfection. It would not have been amiss, however, if he had at a later period studied neatness of expression as much as in this early piece. To be sure, he redeemed the "defect by merits of a very high order." His criticisms on Crabbe's "Borough"—which, from the dates at the beginning and the end, he appears to have read through at Calcutta in August, 1835, and again in the same month of the following year—are frequently theological. To the footnote, "Whoever becomes of the miraculous part of the story, Julian died before the foundation was laid," Macaulay subjoins, "It is as certain as anything in history that storms and convulsions of the elements prevented the work from being finished, not 'the foundation from being laid.' But "whether this interruption were miraculous is another question. Warburton has argued it very ably." On the sermon introduced,

"See yonder preacher! to his people pass,
Borne up and swelled by Tabernacle gas,"

he observes, "This is not, I think, the style of any Methodist—Calvinistic, or Arminian; but it is exactly in the vein of Wm. Huntington, S.S. See his 'Bank of Faith.' And on the whole of that poem, "Religious Sects," he remarks, "Poor enough! He takes it liberties more than sufficient to put off no bad strict people, and yet he does not succeed in diverting scoffers." In the same way, to "Abel Keene," he appends, "The Calvinist is overdrawn. "The consequences described by Crabbe follow logically from the doctrine of election; but I never heard a Calvinist who really avowed them."

Mr. Selby Watson's copious biography of Warburton will recall to the polemical bishop the attention of some readers. Amongst our acquisitions is a copy of "The Divine Legation," begun by Macaulay, "June 10, 1835, at Calcutta," finished "July 7, 1835," and not copiously annotated that the racy Roman nose may would itself fill a small volume. But the sum of the matter is given first at the close of Vol. II., where he writes: "June 18, 1835. Undigested reading, squandered ingenuity, odds and ends of contradictory systems, glimpses of truth lost in the mephemi in which they are caught, disingenuousness beyond all example in controversy; coarseness, insolence, and self-conceit: that is the true inventory of what I have found in the first volume of 'The Divine Legation.'" Again, at the close of the work, he adds more fully: "I have finished 'The Divine Legation,' and I am greatly disappointed in it. I expected to find much paradox, much insolence and malignity, much disingenuousness, and much bad taste: but I expected learning far deeper and more accurate, far greater plausibility in the reasoning, and far less vulgarity and impurity of style. I cannot admit the claim of Warburton to be considered as a great scholar. He had read widely indeed; but he had no accurate knowledge of Greek, and not the small-est taste for the finer delicacies of either of the classical languages. His attempt to answer Bentley on the question about Zaleucus' laws would have disgraced the Christ-Church conf deracy. His theory about the sixth book of Virgil is fit only to be laughed at. He scarcely ever translates a passage from the Greek without some mistake which shows that he is not learning. And, though he quotes from a vast range of authors, I cannot help suspecting that he generally quotes at second-hand.

"Of all his numerous paradoxes there is not one which is not now utterly despised. For I do not call the opinion that a future state was revealed to the Jews either a paradox or Warburton's. It is as plain a truth as that the Jews lived at Jerusalem, and has merely been obscured by vulgar superstition. And it had been maintained by many eminent men before Warburton. As to the theories which are really his—what has become of them? The theory about the sixth book of Virgil—about the union of Church and State—about the date of the Book of Job—about the allegorical meaning of that book—are all gone to the dogs. The most ingenious and best-supported of his paradoxes is the most contemptible of all in the eye of reason—that about the sacrifice of Isaac.

"As to the plan of the work, I believe that he felt the impossibility of completing it, and that he therefore stayed off the day of attempting what he knew to be impossible, and stuffed his work with long digressions about the Egyptian hieroglyphics, the mummies, the opinions of the ancient philosophers, and a hundred other points, not one of which was really of the smallest use to him if he had made it out, or of the least disadvantage to his argument if he had been refuted. He finished his armour this way, but he avoided close fight. Like Hector, he attacked the weaker parts of the hostile force,—

Αἰαντος ὃ ἀδάμαντι μάχην Τελαμωνιάδαο.

"He would not come to close battle with his opponents. He knew that his argument had a double edge, and that, whenever he really came to use it he would have exposed himself, not without reason, to be charged with [sword illegible, apparently 'free-thinking'] by the believers. The sum of the whole is that, having promised to draw a defence of religion from what had generally been thought an objection to it, he has stated that objection as strongly as possible, and broken off without explaining how he solved it. July 7, 1835."

Whatever may be the gratification of individuals in thus obtaining personal relics of our great historian, we cannot help regretting that some of the best materials for elucidating his own mental history are thus irretrievably scattered. Not only do these books throw light on his studious habits—on the heroic industry and lynx-eyed watchfulness with which he ranged over all the realms of literature—but they reveal the sources from which his own wondrous wealth was gathered, the nidus where many a gem was found, now sparkling in his own matchless mosaic. And, with his habit of marking the day when he began and finished a volume, had they been kept together, these books might, in some degree, have supplied the place of a literary journal.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Army and Navy Gazette, March 21 & 28)

WE mentioned last week that an English manufacturer of armour plates had gained a victory over a very celebrated producer of steel castings. We have since then received the following particulars. The experiments, it seems, had been instituted at Antwerp, in the presence of the military authorities, to determine the nature of the armour to be used in facing the fortifications. Herr Krupp, of Essen, sent four plates of steel, each 3 feet square, and of the thicknesses of 4½, 5½, and 5¾ inches respectively. Messrs. John Brown and Co., of the Atlas Works, of Sheffield, sent one iron plate 12 ft. long, 3 ft. 6 in. wide, and 5½ in. thick. The firing was from a distance of 100 yards, and commenced with a 24-pounder breech-loading rifled steel gun, with flat-headed steel shot. The first shot was fired at Krupp's 5¾-in. plate, which was shattered with a single blow. The second shot was fired at Krupp's 5½-in. plate, which was also destroyed by a single shot. Eleven similar shots were then fired at one end of Messrs. Brown's plate without any other effect than producing small indents. A 68-pounder was then directed against the iron plate, and three shots, with 22½ lb. of powder, produced no effect beyond indenting it to the depth of 2¾ inches. The fourth shot from this heavy gun carried off a corner of the iron plate, and the gun was then directed at Krupp's 5-in. plate, and one shot knocked it to pieces. A similar shot utterly destroyed Krupp's remaining plate of 4½ in. A 120-pounder was then fired at the iron plate, and from this and the 68-pounder 19 shots were fired, making a total of 34 shots received by Messrs. Brown's plate. The trial of this plate was most satisfactory to the Belgian authorities, and shows the superiority of iron over steel for the purpose of armour.

WE understand that the Ordnance Select Committee are now pressing forward the construction of the guns to test the rival systems of rifling already described in this journal, so that we may hope to hear of the commencement of the experiments in about two months. We shall look forward to the result of these trials with much interest.

A LARGE promotion took place this week in the Indian Artillery, which will, we trust, remove much of the discontent resulting from the manner in which that corps was affected by the amalgamation. The Royal Commission to inquire into the grievances of the Indian officers generally, is completed by the nomination of Generals Clarke and Melvill, and we are assured that no time will be lost in receiving evidence and coming to a decision.

CAPTAIN ARTHUR ELLIS, Grenadier Guards, has been appointed an extra aide-de-camp to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

IT is but what we expected from an officer so distinguished, so gallant, and so just as Captain Mends, that he should have come forward to clear away one of the many patches of dirt with which Mr. Kinglake has spattered the character of our allies in the Crimean war. A more purposeless, ridiculous charge could not have been invented than that which the historian gravely introduces in his account of the landing. Captain Mends very modestly states his part in that great operation. No one will now believe that the French nearly ruined the alliance and destroyed the joint expedition by placing a buoy in a wrong place, except those who believe they would cut their own throats to spite us. The small enquires who have been carrying Mr. Kinglake's pen and ink-bottle, and flattering about his livery, may, as the Americans say, "dry up" for the present, as to that part of his chronicles. Nor has Colonel Norcott done less damage to one of his most peculiarly careful descriptions in the panorama and dissolving views of the Alma. As time goes on, other evidences of inaccuracy or prejudiced mis-statements in a work which has been so long under revision, and produced with the aid of such extraordinary means of information, will become more apparent; but the beauties of style, the graces of language, and the charms of imagery, will secure for it many editions and a long life in literature. It is rumoured that Sir George Brown has made a communication to a certain distinguished personage, occupying a very high military position, which cannot but be most gratifying to him in view of the serious imputations which have been directed against his conduct at the Alma. But we have no means of further information.

THERE is a curious state of things connected with the New Zealand command if what we are told is authentic. Our generals do not seem to like that salubrious and charming group of islands. The command has been offered to General R. Wood (Malta), General Rowland Smyth, General Brook Taylor (Aldershot), General Sutton (Shorncliff). They all refused it. As General Dupuis has been very anxious for command, and as it is considered just—very properly so—to give the Royal Artillery a turn, the command was offered to him, but the communication could not be received at once as he was abroad, and so there was a delay in the answer. The offer was, meanwhile, made to Sir R. Dacres, who gallantly accepted the post, although he might have very easily declined it, when it is considered that he has had nearly twenty-seven years of colonial service, and that he might, if not content-ed by high feelings of duty, and perhaps of regard for the well-being of the corps generally, have begged to be excused from taking a command which had been offered to officers so much his juniors in the Army, and so much less fortunate in opportunities of taking part in active service. He has forty-six years' service, and is fourth for promotion to lieutenant-general; but the War Office will not grant him lieutenant-general's pay, and will not sanction his going out if he returns on his promotion. Meantime, General Dupuis sent out a telegram to accept the command, and is probably in London by this time. It certainly will be no boon or no favour to Sir R. Dacres to force on his acceptance the New Zealand command, and General Dupuis deserves some solatium for his Indian disappointment.

WE are sure that every officer in the Army heartily rejoices at the result of the trial of Ensign Aldridge, of the 34th Regiment, at Maidstone, this week. We do not so much congratulate Mr. Aldridge himself upon his clear acquittal as condole with him upon having been subjected to the humiliation which the base accusation entailed. No man can read the proceedings at the trial without coming to the clear conclusion that he was the victim of a strange mistake, and even in the case of one having a character less high than that of Mr. Aldridge the verdict must have been the same upon the evidence before us. We are sure that the whole Army joins with the sympathy due to one who has unmeritedly suffered a cruel wrong, and that in no social or military circle will he ever encounter any other feeling as connected with this most unfortunate instance of mistaken identity.

THE appointment of Major-General John Clark to the colonelcy of the 59th Regiment can be open to no possible exception. The gallant General has been nearly 50 years in the service, was at Waterloo, and saw arduous service in the East. By his appointment to a regimental colonelcy, a pension for distinguished or meritorious services is at the disposal of His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

CAPTAIN YONGE, R.A., now Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General at the Horse Guards, is reputed as not unlikely to succeed Colonel Lefroy as Secretary to the Ordnance Select Committee.

COLONEL J. H. Lefroy, now Secretary of the Ordnance Select Committee, will succeed Brigadier-General St. George as President of the Committee.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL St. George, C.B., is appointed to be the head of the manufacturing departments at Woolwich. His duties will be altogether inspectorial, and his appointment is not intended to interfere in any way with the duty or responsibility of those under whose charge the different establishments of the arsenal are now placed. His area of inspection, however, will comprise every article connected with ordnance, whether manufactured by private hands or under official direction; and, so far as his power of supervision goes, he will be responsible that the public is well served in this most important respect.

SOME anxiety is felt throughout the Navy in reference to the delay which has occurred in filling up the lists of captains and commanders to their established numbers. We presume that the Duke of Somerset is desirous of weighing with all possible care the claims which officers may bring under his notice, by letter and *viva voce*, at the levées which he had lately held, and which are not yet terminated. The suspense cannot exist much longer, and gentlemen must exercise a little more of that patience which employment in the naval service of Her majesty must have already implanted in their natures.

IN the event of the promotion of Lieutenant P. W. Pellew (1857) Flag-Lieutenat to Vice-Admiral Sir W. F. Martin, Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, which we understand is not an improbable event, we believe that Lieutenant A. Buller (1855) will very likely be called upon to resume the appointment which ill-health some time since compelled him to relinquish.

IT is reported in professional circles that Sir Francis Baring has been offered, and refused a peerage It is also confidently stated that the return of the Right Hon. Baronet for Portsmouth will, at the next election, be contested, owing to his not having interested himself in procuring for naval and dockyard officers a more equitable system of promotion than at present exists.

THE Government during the last session of Parliament pledged itself to a settlement of the claims of the capturers of Kertch, and in reply to more than one anxious inquirer on the matter, we can state that the business is in safe hands, and that a bill is, we understand, in the office of a Parliamentary solicitor.

REAR-ADMIRAL Yelverton, C.B., has been nominated second in command of the Mediterranean Fleet, vice Rear-Admiral Dacres, who is to be called to other duties. Rear-Admiral Yelverton during the time he was Controller-General of the Coastguard, gave great satisfaction to the country and to the Admiralty.

WE understand that Rear-Admiral Horatio T. Austin, a very energetic and hard-working officer, is a candidate for active employment.

REAR-ADMIRAL SMART, K. H., commanding the Channel squadron, has been nominated to succeed Vice-Admiral Sir W. F. Martin, K.C.B., has Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean fleet, and will be replaced by Rear-Admiral Sir C. Dacres, C.B., now second in command in the Mediterranean, Rear-Admiral Yelverton, C. B., as announced by us last week, superseding the last-named officer. It was at first supposed that an impediment might have arisen in the way of Admiral Smart relieving Sir. W. F. Martin, from the fact that Rear-Admiral Codrington was his senior officer, this last-named officer's time not expiring until July next; but we understand that Admiral Codrington, in anticipation of the nomination of Sir James Hope, K.C.B., to the coveted command, had, in a manner of which too much cannot be said in praise. signified his readiness to meet the views of the Duke of Somerset, by consenting to haul down his flag whenever the arrangements of His Grace for the Mediterranean relief were completed. This very disinterested and high-minded conduct has enabled the First Lord to reward several deserving public servants. Admirals Smart and Yelverton require no eulogy: the manner in which they have discharged important and very arduous duties is well known and properly appreciated by the country and the executive. Rear-Admiral Austin, who will relieve Rear-Admiral Codrington, has been long a candidate for active employment, and his appointment is a very popular one throughout the Service.

BY the promotion of Captain G. H. Seymour, C.B., the post of a naval aide-de-camp to Her Majesty the Queen has fallen to the gift of the Duke of Somerset. The command of the yacht is to be bestowed, it is confidently asserted, on Captain Prince Leiningen, who will make way in his turn, on board the Magicienne, for one of the very many officers who for weeks past, in anticipation of the event which has just taken place, have been looking forward to be appointed to this favourite ship.

BY the death of Admiral of the Red the Earl of Lauderdale a general move up the flag-list has taken place, and Captains William Smyth and George Dobson have been promoted to be Reserved Rear-Admirals, while Captain George Henry Seymour, C.B., now in command of the Victoria and Albert Royal yacht, is made Rear-Admiral of the Blue on the active list.

A PAINFUL rumour is current that the conduct of an officer lately in command of Her Majesty's ship Cadmus is to undergo an inquiry at Portsmouth in connection with an act of cruelty said to have been perpetrated on the person of a boy serving on board that vessel. We sincerely hope, for the sake of the gentleman in question and for the honour of the Service, that the charge will prove groundless.

COMMANDER John H. Brown, C.B., who lately retired from the office of Registrar-General of Seamen, has been further rewarded for the eminent services which he has rendered to the public, by being, at the recommendation of the Lords of the Admiralty, promoted by Order in Council to the rank of Captain on the Retired List.

The almost sudden death of Commander Robert Reid (1858), of Her Majesty's ship Trafalgar, has given the Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean the opportunity of promoting a lieutenant and sub-lieutenant. As might have been expected, the first prize has fallen to the lot of his Flag-Lieutenant.

Commander Charles G. Nelson, who was promoted so lately as November last from one of the training brigs at Portsmouth, and who subsequently has been attached to the Royal Household, is appointed Commander of the Galatea.

We hear that Rear-Admiral Robert Fanshawe Stopford was lately selected for an appointment, but, owing to circumstances of a private character, he was reluctantly compelled to decline the offer which was very considerately made to him.

As anticipated by us last week, Lieutenant Pownoll W. Pellew (1857) has been promoted to the rank of Commander; and Lieutenant Alexander Buller (1855) has been selected by Vice-Admiral Sir W. F. Martin, K.C.B., to succeed him as Flag-Lieutenant.

CAPTAIN Frederick Hutton, who lately declined a very comfortable post at Greenwich Hospital on the plea that by so doing he would forfeit his chance of advancement to the flag-list, is now the senior captain for promotion.

COMMANDER Norton B. Alexander, on the retired list, has been nominated to the Greenwich out pension, rendered vacant by the death of Commander William Pitman.

WE understand that Captain Cowper P. Coles has been called upon to furnish drawings to the Admiralty for a cupola-ship on his improved plans.

THE GARCIA GAMBLING SCANDAL.

(From the London Review, March 28.)

To the foolish eyes of the young and the inexperienced all over the world, Paris seems always an Elysium where happy spirits may wander as they please, draining to the dregs the cup of pleasure and extravagance, gaiety, and frolic. The absence of all restraint, the endless possibilities of adventure, and the atmosphere of thoughtlessness and wildness which seems to pervade the very streets of the great city, make Parisian life for the young Frenchman of the provinces of an imaginary and ideal existence, where all, even crime, is merry and joyous. The sombre temperament of Englishmen itself is affected by the air of the Paris Boulevards; Americans, who, even more than ourselves, live in a rush of business and excitement, are still fonder of the place. Paris, says the proverb, is where all good Americans hope to be taken when they die. Hither comes *la jeunesse dores* from every quarter of the globe to banish reflection and to taste of the life which has been painted so brightly beforehand in the wild romances of all European literature. Nor do they find that Circe's wine is less luscious than they have been told. In the quiet estimation of experience and wisdom it would seem as if the sentiment and the idealism which writers of the "Camelia" school cast around their descriptions of the follies of youth were almost too transparent and fictitious to deceive any one. It is not so altogether. Life at Paris probably is very much what it is represented. While it lasts we may be sure that it does in reality contain that admixture of romance and gaiety which in France is often found in the strong wine of epicurianism and vice. It is not true to suppose that there is no tangible enjoyment to be found there. Folly contrives to enjoy itself very well. A smiling face may often hide a cankered heart, but the truth is that many of the hearts in Circe's temple are not cankered or corroded by anxiety and care. The rod of the enchantress does not change her votaries into unhappy and discontented men—it makes of them happy beasts. The wisest of philosopher addressed his warning voice to the wise, and not to the foolish. He does not tell us that pleasure is not pleasure, but that all pleasure is vanity.

When the curtain is publicly lifted from some scene of Parisian frivolity and dissipation, as it has been lifted more than once of late, we find bebind it the spectacles that we have been taught to expect, much as they have been described by the novelists and the poets, neither more degraded nor more refined than they are painted. Aspasia is as beautiful as her portraits: her *salons* are as fashionable, her reunions as popular and glittering. The nobles of the land are at her feet; historic names are upon the cards in her ante-chamber; the *ancienne noblesse* of France, driven from the Senate and the Legislative Assemblies by an Imperial parvenu, seem to have emigrated into her boudoirs. Wit and mirth and fashion may possibly be found co lected under the roof of a fair Attic salt is not wanting at the festival of Corinth. Many an Alcibiades, who has never had the ambition to be a statesman; many a poet, who has never taken the trouble to sing; and here and there an embryo philosopher, who has never chosen to reflect mingle, and make merry in the crowd. The dice rattle and the wine flows. The prodigal sons are liberal and the queens of this society are kind. To the minds of *la jeunesse doree*, these seem to be the suppers of the gods—*noctes canaque Deorum*. A duel in the morning or a fortune ruined over night does not detract from the charm, while it adds to the excitement of the scene. M. de Miranda is there, from the household of the Queen of Spain, and the Duke de Gramont Caderousse, his sword still stained with the blood of a plebeian victim. The nobles, the De Brimonts, and the De Poie's, have come to share in the amusements of the evening. Never has the demi-monde been more brilliant, or its triumph more marked. It is the occasion which Lais has chosen for her entry into her new hotel, and the slaves who walk by her chariot-wheels come from the best families of France, from the noblest patrons of the *Cercle Imperial*, and the most elegant leaders of the Jockey Club. It is no shame, as the poet says, for Greeks and Trojans to undergo anything in the cause of such a queen. The sounds of revelry which lasted through half the night might have been prolonged into the frosty morning, had it not been that a wasp was found lurking in the honied bowers. In the midst of the merriment a tumult suddenly arose that some Clodius had been discovered cogging the dice. The aristocratic assemblage was engaged at baccarat tournant, and M. Garcia, the lion of Homburg and of Spa, was amassing a large fortune over his cards. M. Calzado, director of the Italian Theatre, was by his side, sharing his gains. Suspicion fell upon the honest pair. The cards were seized and found to have been marked. The plunder was discovered on the persons of the two notorious winners, who in vain attempted to deny their fraudulent partnership, to disavow their guilt, and to conceal the evidence of it. Fear of a scandal prompted some of the losers to desire that the matter should be hushed up. But things had gone too far. The arm of the law interposed, the scene suddenly shifted, and the actors in the spectacle found themselves in the presence of a Power in the background, which was no less than the Tribunal of the Correctional Police of Paris. A month later and the same fashionable group reunited; but this time it was in the court of justice, to listen to the trial of Calzado and of Garcia. The seats set apart for the public were thronged chiefly by the heroes of the fashionable world and heroines of the demi-monde who had been collected at the now notorious supper-party. The experiences of the night were detailed in turn by Aspasia and her noble friends. M. de Miranda related his losses, and some few anecdotes of the earlier life and history of one of the confederate swindlers, one of whom had wisely disappeared without waiting to be put upon his trial. The result was that Calzado was condemned to thirteen months, Garcia to five years imprisonment, and both to joint penalties amounting in the whole to some two thousand pounds.

We may reasonably believe that the cloud which descended on the supper-party will not be of any lengthened continuance. The morality of the Jockey Club and of the *Cercle* has nothing hypochondriac about it. Beyond the inconvenience of a temporary scandal, the reunions of the Avenue des Champs Elysees will suffer nothing. The *Cercle* will be as gay, or gayer even than before, now that the troublesome knights of industry have fallen victims to the outraged justice of the country. Daylight, cold and unpicturesque, has indeed been let in to flood the spectacle. But daylight does not make the scene seem hollow, and unreal, and feverish, as it might if the scene were a picture of Hogarth's, instead of being an everyday scene of Paris life. There is nothing unreal about vice in the salons of the Parisian coteries. The cheeks which are bright and rosy overnight do not turn to paint and pallor in the morning. Black care does not sit upon the crupper of the horsemen and horsewomen who flutter gaily in the fresh spring sunshine up the Champs Elysees to the Bois de Boulogne. The demi-monde has nothing to be ashamed of, for the demi-monde has become the recognized centre of Paris life. Aspasia hardly blushes when she sees her name printed in the account of yesterday's proceedings. The dukes, and the marquises, and the viscounts start as pleasantly as ever on their daily round of pleasure and amusement. Lent will soon be over, and the occupations of the early summer will begin, with its breakfasts, and its promenades, and its equestrian routs. *Fais ce que fait tout le monde adieune que pourra.* The officers of justice have been called in to regulate, not to break up, the riot of the feast. They are gone, and the rogues are gone, and the harlots and the dupes may resume their banqueting and gambling. No philosophic gloom will fall upon a single soul; no celestial prodigies will occur to trouble those glorious suppers of the suitors; no pale Elysees will be there, with his travel-worn air and his preoccupied eye, to fling a chill on the festive merry-makers. The world has been admitted to watch them; and the world has again gone on its way, without troubling itself to censure and reprove. Curious but not censorious eyes looked in, and have moved on again. There is no cause for self-reproach or for regret. The sentiment of shame or modesty does not often come to harass or to annoy the Avenue of the Champs Elysees.

The cynics of the Continent reply—and reply with truth—that English society below its surface contains the same elements of vice which present themselves so conspicuously on the very forehead of the society of Paris. London has its temptations, its orgies, and its crimes; and one need not dig so deep to find them. We are reminded that folly is becoming even amongst ourselves more ostentatious and less reserved; and vice often now-a-days forgets to pay to virtue even the homage of hypocrisy. As England becomes more cosmopolitan in its manners and its ideas, it loses something of that old-fashioned austerity which kept Englishmen, not indeed from vice, but from a public recognition of vice. The public prints discuss not without indelicacy and freedom the latest fashions and habits of that class which is the canker of all honest society. Certain names and certain personages have become a byeword amongst us; and the acknowledged and ostentatious patrons of the demi-monde are promoted to high places in the service of the State. This is a free country, and it would be dangerous in the highest degree to pry into the private life or morals of individuals, provided that they keep within the limits which the law has assigned to them. How men live—so long as they live according to law—is a matter for themselves and for their consciences. But there is openness of immorality which is unblushing and prodigate; and upon such public immodesty public opinion has a right to set its brand. The late revelations in Paris life which have been given to us are startling, not because English habits are more virtuous, but because vice and folly abroad seem to be unaware how gross such revelations appear. It is a serious offence in the rulers of this country to entrust places of honour and power to men who have hitherto distinguished themselves only by their folly and their profligacy. A debauchee cannot administer a public office wisely and well, but the debauchee who has been notoriously and avowedly a mere pursuer of pleasure, disqualifies himself, for a time at least, for political promotion. It is not because he is immoral, but because his immorality is conspicuous and open. At the root of it may be nothing worse than the carelessness and thoughtlessness of youth. But a period of purgation ought to intervene between years of levity and political distinction: otherwise honourable names would be tarnished by being connected with names fit only to be forgotten. The public cannot directly punish private improprieties. But certain penalties ought to be inflicted when the offender has a station of notoriety, and one of these should be temporary forfeiture of public confidence. The most notorious are not, it is true, invariably the most vicious; but where public morality is at stake, it is not so much vice as the appearance of vice that is discreditable. For the sake of themselves and their countrymen it is to be hoped that those who are in authority will not forget this. The recent scene at Paris has a moral for this country. There are Aspasias here as well as there, who can boast of acquaintances as noble and as fashionable. France does not seem to feel that there is an incongruity in the avowed juxtaposition of noble names with the names of the demi-monde. Let us hope that the time is far distant when Englishmen will cease to feel it.

Business Announcements.

C. STEPHENS & SONS.—Take this opportunity of informing the Public, that as much anatomical skill if required in Shoeing a horse *properly*, they are now enabled to arrange so that one of them shall constantly be in attendance as the Forge to superintend the workmen all of whom are Europeans, and have served their time in one of the first Forges in London. The injury done to animals in this Presidency by the ignorance of Farriers, who, without the slightest knowledge of the anatomy of the Horse's foot, practice heir craft, is quite incalculable, and highly detrimental to the public interes -

Terms of Commission—5 per cent.

Certificates given as usual on the Soundness or Unsoundness of Horses for the Fee of Rupees 5.

C. STEPHENS AND SONS
Veterinary Establishment, Commission Stables and Forge,
Babools Tank Road, Mazagon.

MISCELLANEOUS TOOLS, &c.—BASSETT AND Co. late W. H. WALKER & Co. beg to inform their Customers of the arrival of *Large Stock of Tools of all kinds*, amongst which they mention the following:—

		Rs.	as.
Turning Chisels, ¼ to 1½ inch	per set	10	0
Do. Gouges, ¼ to 1½ "	"	10	0
Assorted Handles for above	per doz.	5	0
Galvanized Iron Buckets			
Garden Shears	each	5	0
Do. Rakes	As. 12 to	2	4
Do. Switchers for lopping Hedges, &c. &c.	each	3	0
Do. Pruning Hooks and Saws	"	3	12
Do. Hoes	"	0	12
Do. Trowels	Rs. 1 and	1	8
Do. Dutch Hoes, 5 inch	each	1	0
Do. do. do. 6 "	"	1	2
Do. do. do. 7 "	"	1	4
Do. do. do. 8 "	"	1	8
Do. Bill Hooks, Double Edge, No. 1	per doz.	19	0
Do. do. do. do. No. 2	"	21	0
Do. do. do. do. No. 3	"	23	0
Do. do. do. Single Edge, No. 1	"	18	0
Do. do. do. do. No. 2	"	20	0
Do. do. do. do. No. 3	"	22	0
Jack Smoothing, and Trying Planes, Cast Steel Twisted Gimlets, Carpenters' Squares from 3 inch to 18 inch, Hammers of all kinds.			
Lamps for the Portico, fitted for Gas Oil	each	80	0
Do. with Lamp-posts	"	100	0
Boxes, Dispatch, Japanned	each	19	0
Do. do. do.	"	24	0
Do. do. do. Ornamental	"	24	0
Letter Copying Books of all sizes			
Copying Ink, Waterlow's	per quart	2	0
Do., Presses, Foolscap size	each	60	0
Do. do. Letter do.	"	50	0
Letter Scales, with Ounce and Tolah weights	"	10	0
Faber's Ever-pointed Pencils	"	1	0
Do. do. do. Leads	per box	0	8
Do. Cedar Pencils, equal to the best drawing pencils	per doz.	1	8
Best Mahogany T squares, 3 feet	each	2	4
Do. do. do. 3 feet 6 inches	"	2	8
Best Cast Steel Straight Edges	per foot	2	14
Elliott's Mathematical Instruments	per shilling	0	10
Paint Brushes of all sizes	each As. 6 to	0	4
Best Brooms	"	3	8
Whitewash Brushes	Rs. 1-12 to	3	0
Horse Brushes	each	2	0
Carriage Mops	"	1	0
Scrubbing Brushes	As. 12 to	2	2
Dandy Brushes, No. 1 and No. 2	As. 12 and	1	0
Powder Flasks	Rs. 4 to	8	0
Shot do.	Rs. 5 to	8	0
Rifle Fittings, consisting of Sponges, Worms, Wad Cutters, Ramrod Tips, Wire Brushes, and Loading Rods, in 3 pieces	"		
Semicircular Platform Lamps, with Bracket	each	35	0
Guards' Tricolor Lamps, superior	"	10	0
Ticket Collectors' do. do.	"	6	0
Cambridge Reading Lamps, Lacquered	"	12	8
Do. do. Bronzed	"	12	8
Bracket Swinging Lamps, for the Cabin	"	10	8
Hanging do. do. do.	"	18	0
Best Corrugated Galvanized Iron Roofing, per cwt of about 100 sq. feet	"	20	0
Weather Cocks, with 4 points of the Compass, handsomely gilt and ornamental mountings, with Dog, Fox, Flying Horse, Swan, Hare, Pointer, Cock	each	50	0
Wire Fencing, 1½ inch Mesh, for Gardens, Fowl Houses, Rabbit Hutches, &c. &c.	per yard	1	0
A Flag Staff (lower Mast and top Mast with Rigging, &c. &c., complete—Price Rs. 120.			
SHIPS' MASTS (disabled) purchased.			
VERY BEST PORTLAND CEMENT for FLOORS of all kinds, DAMP WALLS, GARDEN PATHS, &c., &c.—Price Rs. 12 per barrel.			
Splendid Pillar Lamps with Ornamental Posts also 4 Pedestal Lamps for Entrance Steps to Portico.			

BASSETT & Co.

Business Announcements.

ROSSELET & Co., received per last mail, a nice Lot of Meerschaum Pipes, from Rs. 10 to 20, Wooden ditto, of different shapes and sizes, Rs. 1 to 4.

ROSSELET & Co., have always on hand, a nice choice of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions, Pic-Nic, ditto, Travelling Inkstands, Portfolio, Portmonnieo, and Cigar Cases, fine French Stationery.

ROSSELET & Co. have just received some nice Jewellery, consisting of Gold Necklets, 18 ks. for Rs. 50
Do. Sleeve Studs, do. from ..... 20 to 35
Do. Rings, set with pearls, rubies, and turquoise. 4 to 40
Silver Snuff Boxes, elegantly chased and engraved... 25 to 30
A large stock of Gold Charms and Lockets, from ... 20 to 50
Gold Hunting Watch, independent se